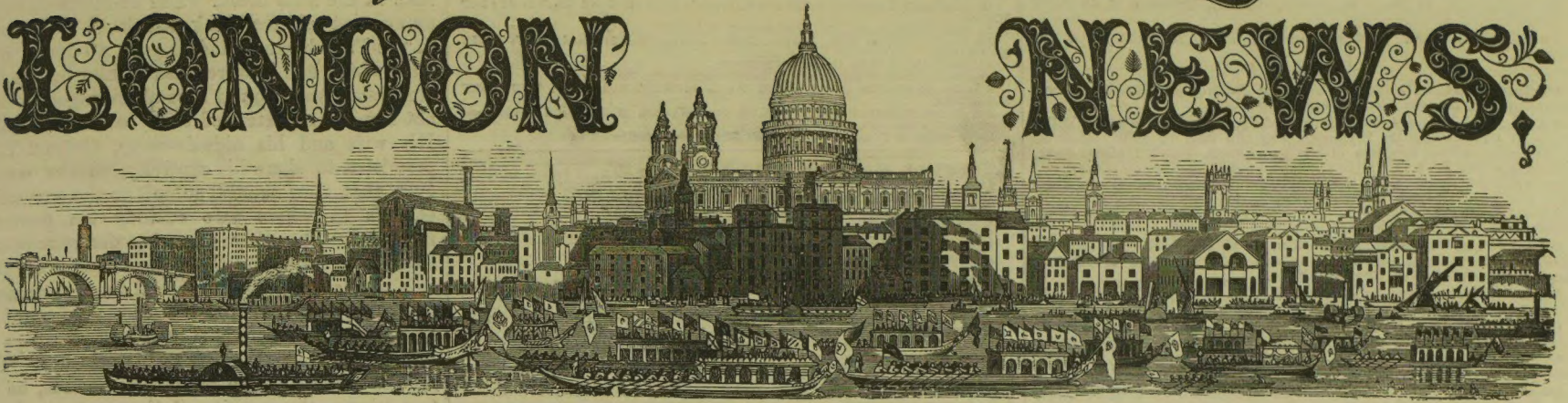


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1825.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6½D.



"THE PROMENADE." BY J. CARAUD.
FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Tyemouth, Northumberland, the wife of H. Clayton Manisty, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at 8, Grosvenor-gardens, Lady Maria Hood, of a daughter.

On the 9th ult., at Lahore, India, the wife of J. Mervyn Wrench, C.E., Baroness van Zuylen van Nyevelt de Gaesbeke, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Thorn, Zandpoort, Holland, Baroness E. de Tuijll de Serooskerken, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at 2, West Eaton-place, Lady Alice Packe, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at the parish church of Marlingford, Norfolk, Alfred Henry Caulfield to Lady Alan Spencer Churchill.

On the 12th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. George Mills, Curate of Charles Church, Plymouth, and the Rev. B. Mills, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Leeds, brothers of the bridegroom, Edward Mills, Esq., late Captain 6th Regt. and Adjutant of the 2nd West York (Hallamshire) Rifles, Sheffield, eldest son of the late Edward Bridgman Mills, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.S., of Weston Lodge, Plymouth, to Mary Emmeline, eldest daughter of James Spence, Esq., of Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, London, and formerly of Abercromby-square, Liverpool.

On June 20, at Velparais, by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, George William Wood, of Liverpool, to Claudine Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Henry Edward Walker, of Charlton, Kent.

On the 6th inst., at St. James's Church, Hull, Alfred Brady, merchant, Grimsby, to Amelia, second daughter of Mr. John Rayner, banker, Hull.

On the 6th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. P. S. O'Brien, Frederick, third son of E. D. Shirliff, Esq., of Knight's Park, Kingston, to Rebecca, second daughter of Thomas Gilson, Esq., of Eaton-place, Belgrave.

On the 4th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Starcross, Devon, by the Rev. E. C. Bond, assisted by the Rev. John Powley, Henry, youngest son of the late T. W. Cookson, Esq., of Seaford, near Liverpool, to Jane Ash, only daughter of George Peacock, Esq., F.R.G.S., Regent House, Starcross, Devon.

On the 12th inst., at Christ Church, Mayfair, by the Rev. Canon Wade, Frank, younger son of George Pownall, Esq., of Eccleston-square, to Helen Augusta, youngest daughter of Sir William Stephenson, K.C.B., Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, of Bolton-row, Mayfair.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Davies, London House, Conway, Catherine, widow of the late Mr. David Owen, Lyddyn y Paudu, near Conway, aged 84.

On the 10th inst., at Fontenay, Jersey, William James Eckford, Esq., aged 35 years and 8 months.

On the 4th inst., at 9, Victoria-square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Williamina Bennett, the beloved wife of John Philipson and only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bruce, aged 34.

On the 10th inst., at Cowes, Earl Annesley, of disease of the heart.

On the 8th inst., at 16, Curzon-street, Julia, widow of the late Sir Henry Rich, Bart., aged 68.

On the 7th inst., at Long Stratton, Sir Thomas John Kemp, Bart., in his 81st year.

On the 2nd inst., at Nork House, Epsom, George James Perceval, sixth Earl of Egmont, aged 80.

On the 12th inst., at 39, Portland-place, Lady Mary Hamlyn Williams, in her 22nd year.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16.		WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.	
Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.		The British Association, meeting at Belfast (8 p.m., address by the President elect, Professor Tyndall).	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Anderson; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon.		Streatham August Races.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.		Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.	
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Dr. Monell.		Royal Albert Yacht Club, annual meeting, 3 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.		THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.	
Savoy, closed for restoration.		Moon's first quarter, 6.53 a.m.	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.		Blackcock-shooting begins.	
MONDAY, AUGUST 17.		Alexandra Park Races.	
Royal Institute of British Architects: special general meeting (to award the gold medal).		Royal Albert Yacht Club, channel race, Southsea to Weymouth.	
Royal Albert Yacht Club Annual Regatta (the Ladies' and Albert cups).		Bournemouth Regatta.	
King's Lynn Royal Regatta (the Prince of Wales's Prizes).		British Association at Belfast, sections meet, 11 a.m.; soirée, 8 p.m.	
British Association, Meeting at Belfast: reception room opened.		FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.	
TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.		Croydon August Meeting.	
Birmingham Agricultural Society, Horse and Bird Shows (four days).		Keighley Horticultural Society Show.	
Stockton Races.		Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
Royal Humane Society Committee, 4 p.m.		British Association at Belfast, sections meet, 11 a.m.; discourse by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., on the Relations between Insects and Common Wild Flowers, 8.30 p.m.	
Royal Albert Yacht Club, annual regatta.		SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.	
		British Association at Belfast, sections meet, 11 a.m.	
		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.	
		A t-Union Exhibition closes.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 26" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 4 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.				
August.	Inches.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	29.67	55.6	51.5	87	10	49.8	62.9	NW. SW. SSW.	322	0.05	
6	29.872	59.7	44.3	59	1	55.0	71.6	WNW.	256	0.00	
7	29.760	62.5	56.1	81	9	53.9	71.7	SSW. SW.	411	0.05	
8	29.653	58.0	48.2	71	6	55.0	67.5	WSW. W.	303	0.90	
9	29.765	58.4	47.6	69	9	52.3	68.0	W. WSW.	325	1.10	
10	29.519	58.8	51.3	79	8	55.9	67.8	WSW. SSW. SW.	383	3.05	
11	29.769	56.9	41.1	58	5	51.5	65.9	WSW. W.	359	0.80	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.801	29.842	29.804	29.618	29.825	29.508	29.690
Temperature of Air	57.3	60.5	65.3	63.1	61.1	60.1	60.5
Temperature of Evaporation	53.9	56.9	61.2	64.5	61.4	56.0	59.8
Direction of Wind	SSW.	W.	WSW.	W.	W.	W.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
4 24	4 40	5 10	5 25	5 58	6 15	6 53
4 24	4 40	5 10	5 25	5 58	6 15	6 53

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and BURGERS MINSTRELS, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT, ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The longest established and the most popular Entertainment in the world, having been given at the St. James's Hall, in one continuous and unbroken season, for NINE CONSECUTIVE YEARS.
Private Boxes, the most elegant and luxurious in London, £1 1s. 6d. and £2 1s. 6d.; Parterres, 5s. 6d. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the day performance at 2.30; for the evening at 7.30. Tickets and places may be secured at all the Principal West-End Music Warehouses, and at the Hall daily from Nine till Seven. No Free. Ladies can retain their bouquets in all parts of the auditorium.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, &c., OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. E. F. M'NAUL, Secretary.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SEPT. 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874.
Principal Singers already Engaged:—
Mlle. TIETJENS, TREBELL, BERTINI, Mr. BENFHAM.
Miss EDITH WYNNE, Miss ANTOINETTE STIRLING, Mr. LEWIS THOMAS, and
Miss GRIFFITHS, Mr. E. LLOYD, Signor AGNESI.
Conductor—Dr. S. S. WESLEY.
IN THE CATHEDRAL.
On TUESDAY, at One o'clock, Spohr's LAST JUDGMENT and Weber's PRAISE JERUSALEM.
On TUESDAY EVENING at 7.30 o'clock, Haydn's CREATION and Rossini's STABAT MATER.
On WEDNESDAY, at 11.30, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH.
On THURSDAY, at 11.30, Rossini's MESSE SOLENNELLE; Mendelssohn's HYMN OF PRAISE.
On FRIDAY, at 11.30, Handel's MESSIAH.
CHORAL SERVICE daily, and on Friday Evening by the Three Choirs.
GRAND CONCERTS at the SHIRE HALL on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.
Day Return Tickets at One Fare on the Great Western, Midland, and London and North-Western Railways.
Programmes and Tickets at Mr. E. Nest's, Westgate-street, Gloucester.

CRYSTAL PALACE CALENDAR for the WEEK ending AUG. 22, 1874.

MONDAY, 17th.—Display of Fountains.
TUESDAY, 18th.—Potters' Great Fair.
WEDNESDAY, 19th.—Ordinary Attractions.
THURSDAY, 20th.—Opera—Fireworks.
FRIDAY, 21st.—Ordinary Attractions.
SATURDAY, 22nd.—Opera.
Roman and the Mountaineers of the Apennines daily.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.
PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Season 1874.—Under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. GATTI.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight.—Conductor and Musical Director, M. Hervé, the eminent Composer, assisted by Mr. G. H. Battemann.—FIRST CLASSICAL NIGHT, WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUG. 19 (MENDELSSOHN). Decorations by Messrs. Daves and Carey, Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. Boxes, on Grand Tier, £1 1s. 6d.; First Tier, £1 1s.; Second Tier, 10s. 6d.; Dress-Circle Seats (Numbered and Reserved), 2s. 6d.; Orchestral Stall Chairs, 3s.; Promenade, 1s. Box-office open Daily from Ten till Five.—Manager, Mr. John Russell.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mlle. BEATRICE
and her Comedy-Drama Company for Thirty-Seven Nights.—Saturday, Aug. 22, and following Evenings, the Performance will commence, at a Quarter past Seven precisely, with Tom Taylor's charming Comedy, entitled NINE POINTS OF THE LAW; at Half-past Eight, the latest Parisian Novelty (first time in English), THE SPHINX.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—LIVERPOOL, and the Landing-Stage recently destroyed by fire, illustrated in Hamilton's Popular Excursions Across the Atlantic—EUSTON to NEW YORK, via LIVERPOOL, in TWO HOURS. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. Prices, 3s., 2s., 1s., and 6d.

MACCABE.—GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight; TO-DAY (Saturday), at Three and Eight, in all his original Perforations and Songs, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism, and Character Delinations.—Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Tickets can be obtained at Austin's, 23, Piccadilly; and all Agents.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine, Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874, NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

DORÉ'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MUNICH GALLERY.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Kaubach, Piloty, Schorn, Comdier, Otto, &c.—Admission, One Shilling.—43, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W.

KAULBACH'S celebrated GREAT PICTURES, "Peter Arbus Dooming a Heretic Family to the Flames" and "James V. of Scotland Opening the Parliament in Edinburgh."—MUNICH GALLERY. Open daily from 10 till 6.

THE NEW JOURNAL THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS

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THE FESTIVAL IN ICELAND.

The visit of the King of Denmark to Iceland, for the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the settlement of that island, will be attended by some interesting ceremonies. A Special Artist has been sent thither to supply Illustrations of the proceedings for early publication in this Journal; and he will also contribute Sketches of the Geysers and other remarkable features of natural scenery, and of the manners and customs of the people.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

The most sensational, if not the most important, news of the week is the escape of the ex-Marshall Bazaine from his place of confinement in the Island of St. Marguerite. This was effected on Sunday night or Monday morning last. Various accounts are given of the means by which, and the mode in which, the feat was accomplished. At these we shall glance presently. Meanwhile, it may be well to call to mind the circumstances and conditions under which Bazaine was a political prisoner of State in the Fort of St. Marguerite.

It was on Christmas Day last year that he entered the prison to which, by the commutation of a sentence of death passed upon him by a Council of War for the capitulation of Metz, he had been consigned for a period of twenty years. The Island of St. Marguerite,

on which the fort is built, is about a mile from the main land of France, and is visible from Cannes and its neighbourhood. It has usually been regarded as one of the securest prisons in the country, and is historically famous for having held in duration for twelve years the Man in the Iron Mask. The ex-Marshall, chiefly perhaps on account of the rank which he had formerly held in the French army, and in part, no doubt, owing to the trust which had been reposed in him by the late Emperor Napoleon, was allowed several indulgences which would not have been extended to a convict of ordinary rank. His wife and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Villette, were permitted to share his captivity, on the condition, however, that they should submit to the surveillance of the officials to whose safe custody his person had been intrusted. In other respects, the restrictions upon his liberty were lax, and the concessions made to his wants, as a man accustomed to social luxury, numerous. It is not clear, however, that the commandant of the fortress had in any way connived at practices which would have offered facilities of escape to his prisoner. There can be no doubt that, within reasonable bounds, he did his best to mitigate the severity of the sentence inflicted upon Marshal Bazaine. But, perhaps, he relied more confidently than he should have done upon the honour of the captive to take no unfair advantage of the good nature he displayed.

On Monday morning last it was found that the prisoner had escaped. On the previous evening, we are told, he had walked on the terrace underneath the apartments which he occupied, with the commandant and Colonel Villette, until ten o'clock, when he retired for the night. The terrace extends for some distance along the edge of a perpendicular cliff, which, at that part of it, is of considerable height. The night was gusty, and may even be said to have been tempestuous. Madame Bazaine and her cousin, M. Rouille, had, during the preceding day, crossed in a boat from the mainland to the Ile de Ste. Marguerite. So far the statement seems to be probable enough. And now commences a story the chief incidents of which are too romantic to satisfy the demand of the most insatiate novelist for some semblance of regard to probability. At some time between ten o'clock on Sunday night and broad daylight on Monday morning Bazaine, the public is informed, effected his escape in the following manner. It should be borne in mind that he is between sixty and seventy years of age and that his corpulency is remarkable. This, however, we are asked to believe, did not prevent the ex-Marshall from squeezing himself through a narrow window, dropping about a dozen feet on to the terrace, and then, by the use of a knotted rope or rope ladder, afterwards found in the waters below, and stained with blood, letting himself down from the top to the bottom of the perpendicular cliff into a boat awaiting him below in the broken sea caused by the surging of the billows against the upstanding rock. As though to add a last touch of romance to the picture, it has been said that the boat was managed in its dangerous position by Madame Bazaine and her cousin, who succeeded in rowing the escaped prisoner to a steamer in the offing, on its way to the coast of Italy.

Of course the main incidents of this intensely-interesting narrative can only be accepted as the product of a lively imagination. It may be taken for granted that there has been official connivance somewhere at the ex-Marshall's escape. It is not very likely that the guilty accomplices of Bazaine will be found among those occupying a superior rank. As far, however, as he is personally concerned, it is of small importance who or what they may be whom he has implicated, so long as he has succeeded in getting outside the bounds of justice. It may be surmised, we think, without any want of regard for the dictates of charity, that the fastidiousness of Bazaine's sense of honour would not place any insurmountable barrier across the path leading to his own freedom from restraint. A rumour points to Spain as the probable theatre in future of his warlike occupation. It may be more reasonably conjectured, we apprehend, that for some time to come, at least, the ex-Marshall will not be eager for any sphere of action which is necessarily associated with publicity. Probably, he will live in exile and in safe obscurity. He is a Bonapartist, it is true; but it is much to be doubted whether the Bonapartists would account his reputation highly calculated to aid their cause. That he has considerable martial talent there is no room to doubt. But, after all, he who would be a successful leader of men, whether in the field or in the senate, must enjoy credit for something like a sense of obligation to be loyal and faithful to the trust committed to him.

No political importance attaches to the event. Bazaine is not likely, after all that has occurred, to gain the heart of France—hardly likely, we think, to strengthen any political party to which he may attach himself. It is probable enough that he will avail himself of the hospitality of England. It may even be that he has already landed on her shores. His evasion of the sentence pronounced upon him may secure to him the freedom of perpetual exile from his country, and therefore the enjoyment of personal liberty coincident with that condition. Of course it is hazardous to predict positively in regard to the future. But it seldom happens in this world that after mature age a man's destiny can be dis severed from his character. The very fact of

Bazaine's escape will go far towards deepening any shade that may rest upon his character as a soldier and a patriot. Such lives as his never (save by accident) set the world ablaze. Neither in England nor elsewhere is it probable that he will emerge from the cloudy atmosphere which during his past course has gathered about him. He has, it is true, gained his freedom, but, having gained it by means which the conscience of the world cannot venture to applaud or even to condone, there is too evident ground for suspecting that he will not know what to do with it.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House.

At the Court held by her Majesty on Thursday week, Parliament was prorogued from the 7th inst. to Friday, Oct. 23; and the Convocations of Canterbury and York were prorogued to the following day (Saturday). Mr. John Gellibrand Hubbard, M.P., was introduced at the Council and sworn in a member of the Privy Council. After the Council, Mr. Charles Whetham and Mr. John Henry Johnson, Sheriffs of the city of London, and Mr. Mutee Coomara Swamy, member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, were introduced to the Queen's presence by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and received the honour of knighthood. Princess Beatrice was present. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and the Duke of Richmond had audiences of her Majesty. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, were present at the Cowes Regatta on board her Majesty's yacht *Elfin*. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and their children were also present on board her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Captain his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses went on board the *Elfin* for a short time.

The Queen, on the following day, was present at the school-feast at the Rectory, at Whippingham. Princess Beatrice, with Princesses Charlotte and Victoria of Prussia, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, were also present.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Binstead and visited Sir Charles Locock. The Princess of Wales had luncheon with the Queen. Princesses Charlotte and Victoria and Prince Waldemar of Prussia, attended by Mdle. Perpigna, Mdle. Poppe, and Dr. Delbruck, left Osborne for Sandown. The Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

Colonel M'Neill, C.B., V.C., arrived at Osborne on Monday, and kissed hands on his appointment as Equerry to her Majesty. Colonel M'Neill dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, drove to Ventnor, on Tuesday, and visited the Empress of Austria at Steephill Castle. The Royal party afterwards drove through Ventnor and Bonchurch.

The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the other members of the Royal family sojourning in the Isle of Wight, have made various cruises and witnessed the several regattas during the week. The Princess of Wales, with her family, has paid frequent visits to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Miss Knollys and Sir William Knollys, arrived at the Victoria station on Wednesday evening from Osborne.

The Prince of Wales, who had intended to have proceeded direct from the Isle of Wight to Plymouth in his yacht the *Osborne*, determined, in consequence of the prevalence of a violent gale in the Channel on Tuesday night, at the last moment to avail himself of the facilities afforded by the London and South-Western Railway, and travelled from Southampton in a special train provided by that company, via Salisbury, to Exeter, where his Royal Highness arrived at four o'clock. At this point the directors of the South Devon Railway had a special train in readiness, by which the Prince was conveyed, in anticipation of the ordinary "Flying Dutchman," to Plymouth, where his Royal Highness was received in due form by the Mayor and the municipal authorities of the borough at six o'clock. The Prince, who is High Steward of Plymouth, opened the new Guildhall in that borough on Thursday. Great preparations were made for the reception of the Prince, who passed in state through the principal streets, which were lined with troops. After the ceremony his Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon by the burgesses in the new hall. An engraving of the New Guildhall is given at page 157, and we intend to give, next week, illustrations of the Prince's visit to Plymouth.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne travelled to Knole Park yesterday (Friday) week, and visited the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West and Mrs. West. Their Imperial Highnesses proceeded from Knole Park to London, and Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne returned to Dornden, Tunbridge Wells. In the evening the Crown Prince went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. On Saturday last their Imperial Highnesses paid visits to the British Museum, Custom House, General Post Office, and other of our public establishments, and afterwards returned from Victoria station via the direct Mid-Sussex route to the Isle of Wight. On Tuesday the Crown Prince and Crown Princess were present at the bazaar which was held at Westfield, the seat of Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, in aid of the funds of the United Kingdom Beneficent Association. A regatta was held on Wednesday at Sandown, under the patronage of the Crown Prince. The prizes were presented by the Crown Princess. The Crown Princess presented yesterday (Friday), at Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, new colours to the 106th Bombay Light Infantry Regiment. Her Royal Highness afterwards attended service at St. Thomas's Church, Newport, where the old regimental colours were deposited. Their Royal Highnesses, with their children, have paid frequent visits to the Queen at Osborne.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess will lay the foundation-stone of a new building for the School of Art, on Monday next, at Ryde.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught arrived in Cambridge, yesterday week, in command of a detachment of the 7th Hussars, en route for Norwich. The bells of St. Mary's Church rang throughout the day, and the volunteer band performed in front of the Bull Hotel, his Royal Highness's quarters. On the previous evening the Duke dined with Mr. H. R. Brand, M.P., at The Priory, Royston. Professor Selwyn also entertained the Royal Captain and his troop at Foxton. On Saturday last the Duke arrived at Ely, being played into the city by the militia band. His Royal Highness afterwards inspected the interior

of the cathedral, having attended service with the detachment in the morning. The Duke arrived in Norwich, on Wednesday morning, with his regiment, which is to be stationed in the town. His Royal Highness was welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation, and the town was gaily decorated.

The Empress of Austria attended service at the Catholic church, Ventnor, on Sunday. The Rev. Justin Mooney officiated.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the reigning Duke of Coburg-Gotha, left Coburg yesterday (Friday) week for the castle of Reinhardsbrunn, near Gotha.

Prince and Princess Christian left Charing-cross station, on Thursday afternoon, for Dover, en route for the Hague.

The Duke of Cambridge has left Gloucester House, Park-lane, for Homburg.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Gordon Lennox have arrived at Gordon Castle.

The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Rosamond Churchill have joined the Duke of Marlborough at Cowes.

The Duchess of Hamilton has received the phaeton, ponies, and harness presented to her as a marriage gift by the people of Hamilton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, from London.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey, accompanied by Lord and Lady Augustus Hervey, have left St. James's-square for Ickworth Park, Suffolk.

The Marchioness (Dowager) of Lansdowne and Lady Emily Fitzmaurice have arrived at Meiklour House, Perthshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury have arrived at his Lordship's chateau at Dieppe.

The Marquis of Northampton has left town for Castle Ashby, Northampton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford have arrived at Ragley, Warwickshire.

The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Edith Ashley have left Grosvenor-square on a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil have left St. James's-square for Knowsley.

Earl and Countess Granville arrived at Walmer Castle on Saturday last.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have left town for Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Arran and the Ladies Gore have arrived at Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

Earl and Countess Brownlow have arrived at Ashridge Park, Herts.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam left Grosvenor-square, on Saturday last, for Coolatten, in the county of Wicklow.

Earl Fortescue and the Ladies Fortescue have arrived at Castle-hill, Devon.

The Earl of Carnarvon arrived at Highclere Castle, near Newbury.

Earl and Countess Beauchamp have left Belgrave-square for Madresfield Court, Great Malvern.

Earl Percy, M.P., has left Alnwick Castle for Dublin.

The Earl of Cawdor has left Stackpole Court, his seat in Wales, for Cawdor Castle, Nairnshire.

The Earl of Feversham has arrived at Duncombe Park.

The Earl and Countess of Shannon have left town for Castle-Martyr, their seat in the county of Cork.

The Earl and Countess of Donoughmore arrived home in the Northumberland, on Monday, from Australia.

The Earl of Longford has left Bruton-street for Longford Castle.

Viscount and Viscountess Barrington and the Hon. Florence Barrington have left town for Homburg.

Viscountess Combermere and the Hon. Mrs. Hunter have arrived at Meadow Hill, Tunbridge Wells, from Belgrave-square.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have arrived at Northwood, Lyndhurst, Hants.

Lord Skelmersdale has arrived at Latham House, near Ormskirk. Lady Skelmersdale is staying at Homburg.

Lord and Lady Gardner and the Hon. Miss Gardner have left town for their seat in Hampshire.

Lord and Lady Wenlock and the Hon. Miss Lawley have left town for the Continent.

Lord and Lady Gwydyr have arrived at Stoke Park, their seat in Suffolk.

Lord and Lady Monson have left Belgrave-square for the Continent.

Lady Lindsay has arrived at Haigh Hall, Wigan.

Lord Redesdale has left town for Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns have arrived in Scotland.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli has left Longleat on a tour of visits.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons has arrived at Glynde, Lewes.

The Right Hon. R. A. Cross left town on Saturday for Elee Riggs.

The Lord Chief Baron has arrived at Broadwater, Godalming.

Mr. John Jay, the American Minister to Vienna, has arrived from New York at the Sackville Hotel, Piccadilly.

The marriage of the Hon. Algernon Charles Littleton, second son of Lord Hatfield, and the Hon. Margaret Needham, second daughter of Viscountess Newry and the late Francis Jack, Viscount Newry, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, in the presence of many friends.

The *Morning Post* is authorised to announce an approaching marriage between Miss Newman, the second surviving daughter of the late Sir R. W. Newman, Bart., of Mamhead, Devon, and Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., M.P., of Maristow.

Dogmersfield Park was last week the scene of great festivities in celebration of the majority of Mr. H. St. John Mildmay (Grenadier Guards), eldest son of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart., and the Hon. Lady Mildmay.

The Earl of Mar has given notice to the House of Lords that he claims the Mar estates at Alloa.

During the late Session 96 public, 200 local, and 9 private Acts of Parliament were passed.

The Freemasons of Sheffield intend to erect a new Masonic hall, at a cost of about £10,000.

The annual show of the Manchester and Liverpool and the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Societies is to be held at Killybridge Sept. 9, 10, and 11.

"LA PROMENADE."

The French lady in M. Caraud's picture, which has been selected for an engraving from the Paris Salon des Beaux Arts of the past season, is not going out for a walk, but only *se promener*. She intends to parade herself in sight of the universe, gliding up and down the garden path, with a serene consciousness of all that the fashionable dressmaker has done for her creation to form such a model of elegant idleness as she professes to be. The connoisseur in those important matters will, no doubt, find much to admire in the cut and fold of her skirts, the trimming of her petticoat and corsage, the abundant lace hanging from her elbows, and the floral wreath of her headgear, not to mention a pearl necklace and ear-rings, and a white silk parasol. If there were any portion of her attire to be criticised from the point of view of simple common-sense, it should be the embroidered shoes of which a glimpse is afforded on the last but one of the stone steps where she descends. That left heel, at least two inches and a half in height, must be very awkward for a walker, if not rather dangerous, and a fall upon the gravel might occasion painful scratches of the arms and face. The worst sufferer, indeed, from that casualty would be little Fifine, the pet canine favourite of this amiable madame, now carried in apparent security with an easy hand against her side. We can imagine the yelp and the scream which would then summon that other lady and the attendant gentleman from their conversation upon the terrace. But the fair object of our admiring solicitude, to judge from the placid look of her face, is not afraid of any discomposure. There is, in the set of her eyes and mouth, an ineffable expression of being *comme il faut*, which may pass for a discharge of the whole duty of woman.

KIRKWALL, ORKNEYS.

A description of the country traversed by the newly-opened Sutherland and Caithness Railway, to Wick and Thurso, the most northerly towns of Scotland, was given last week, with an engraving of the view of Duncansby Head, near John o' Groat's, drawn by Mr. S. Read.

From Thurso, which is now but a twenty-six hours' journey from London, the daily passage by steamer to Stromness is about four hours in good weather, and it is little more from Wick to Kirkwall. The island of Pomona, on which both Stromness and Kirkwall are situated, the first-named port on its western, the other in a bay on its eastern coast, is the largest of the Orkney Isles. They are separated from the Scottish mainland by the Pentland Firth, but the isles nearest to this mainland are Hoy and South Ronaldsay, with a few smaller; Pomona is in the centre of the group, twenty or thirty miles distant. Hoy, with its grand wall of cliffs, a thousand feet high, fronting the Atlantic Ocean to the west, has been a subject for Mr. Read's pencil on former occasions, as our readers will probably remember. The insulated pillar of rock called "The Old Man of Hoy," standing apart and lifting its head far above the sea, like a giant sentinel on guard at this gate of the British Islands, cannot easily be forgotten. The other Orkney Isles are not like Hoy, but are generally low and flat. They belonged, with the Shetland Isles, to Norway or Denmark, and not to Scotland, until the fifteenth century; so that they have an historical connection with the ancient Northern Empire, including the Faroe Islands, to which belongs the settlement of Iceland, and its thousandth anniversary, now celebrated by the King of Denmark's visit to that remote island. It was in the year 876 that the Shetlands and Orkneys were conquered by Harold Harfager, King of Norway. In 1470 they were delivered to King James III. of Scotland, in pledge for the dowry to be given with the Norwegian Princess Margaret, betrothed to the Scottish King, which dowry was never paid. Kirkwall, the capital of the Orkneys, is a quaint-looking, old-fashioned little town of 3000 or 4000 inhabitants, with the ruins of a bishop's palace and an earl's castle, and with a fine old Norwegian cathedral, the Church of St. Magnus, built in the twelfth century, but enlarged in the sixteenth. The central part remaining belongs to the more ancient structure, which was erected by Earl Ronald, in 1138, as a memorial of his uncle, Earl Magnus, athane canonised after death for his piety, who had been deposed and murdered at Egilsby by his usurping cousin. The materials of the building are red and white freestone. It is 226 ft. in length, but the choir is only 16 ft. broad. The nave is supported by Norman pillars, with lofty arches, and is lighted by richly mullioned windows. One of the captains of the Spanish Armada, whose ship was wrecked in the Orkneys, is buried in this church. There was an episcopal see of Kirkwall or Orkney till the Revolution. One Bishop died at Dieppe in 1556, having been sent to France to perform the marriage ceremony between Queen Mary Stuart and the Dauphin. Before taking leave of the Orkneys for the present, we may observe that these islands and the Shetlands are now placed in telegraphic communication with Scotland and England, the line being just completed.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland left Dublin, on Wednesday, for Wexford, to be present at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, which opened on Thursday. His Grace has been the guest of Lord Carew.

At a meeting of the Church of Scotland Commission of Assembly, at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, a resolution was adopted thanking the Government for having passed the Church Patronage Act. It was also resolved to appoint a committee to draw up regulations for the admission of ministers, as required by the Act. The Free Church Association also met, and received a report on the Act, and the position of the Free Church in relation to it.

Various money prizes, amounting to upwards of £300, won at the late Wimbledon meeting, remain unclaimed, and there is a new rule of the National Rifle Association which now renders their non-acceptance before a certain date a serious fact to those who would after that time make up their minds to receive the £5, £10, £15, or £20, as the case may be. Most of the winners are from distant parts of the country.—In addition to the volunteer doings recorded in the Supplement, we have to notice that the annual regimental prize meeting of the Queen's (Westminster) was brought to a close on Wednesday, at the ranges on Wormwood-scrubbs, the results being as follow:—Championship of the regiment, for the aggregate score in the Wimbledon competition, first stage Queen's, St. George's, and regimental prize meeting: Private Hinde. The winners of the first series of prizes, value £30, were Messrs. Laybourn, Dyke, Hinde, Tovey, Mundell, Groom, Leete, and Falwasser; in the second series, value £20, Messrs. Grover, Tuke, Elliott, Hardingham, Chapman, Moore, Slater, Hodges, and Buckingham; in the third series, value £10, Messrs. Wilkins, Veitch, Wright, and Houston; in the fourth series, value £15, Messrs. Rowe, Anderson, Houston, Wilkins, Veitch, Goldup, and Thompson.—The battalion shooting-match of the Scots Fusilier Guards came off, on Wednesday, at the ranges on Wormwood-scrubbs, when the first battalion were declared the winners.



OPENING OF THE SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS RAILWAY: KIRKWALL, ORKNEYS.



TOURISTS ON THE TRAMP.

The Extra Supplement.

WARWICK CASTLE.

The noble drawing by Mr. S. Read, which is engraved for our Extra Supplement, gives a view of that grand old mansion of an English Earl, on the banks of the classic Avon, which suffered much damage, with its costly furniture and collections of art, from a disastrous fire not very long ago. Warwick Castle is said to have been founded in the tenth century by Ethelfleda, a daughter of Alfred the Great, and there was also a famous Guy of Warwick, a Saxon hero of popular romance, who has the credit of killing Colbrand, the Danish giant, and the terrible Dun Cow of Dunsmore Heath. His sword, shield, helmet, and breastplate, all of enormous weight, and his porridge-pot and fork, which are big enough for the King of Brobdingnag, may be seen in the porter's lodge of Warwick Castle. Guy became a hermit in his old age, and retired to a cave or chapel at Guy's Cliff. But what is more certainly known to history is that this place was the seat of one of the Saxon governors of Mercia before the Norman Conquest, at which time it was possessed by Turketil, who was soon removed to make way for Hubert de Newburgh, the first Norman Earl. The ancient Norman castle was destroyed in the Barons' War. It was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III. The Beauchamps, of Elmsley, in Worcestershire, held this earldom till the reign of Henry VI. One of them, in 1394, built Guy's Tower. They distinguished themselves in the wars in Scotland and in France, where they sometimes held the highest command. By the death of the last Beauchamp without heirs, the estate devolved upon Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, who had married one of the Beauchamp family. He was created Earl of Warwick, and is celebrated as the powerful "King-maker" in the Wars of the Roses. He was killed in the battle of Barnet, 1471, when his earldom was given by Edward IV. to George Duke of Clarence, the brother of that king. Both Clarence and his son died prisoners in the Tower of London. The earldom of Warwick was next revived in favour of Dudley, a courtier of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., afterwards beheaded for helping to raise Lady Jane Grey to the throne. The title became extinct with his grandson, Ambrose Dudley, brother of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, the Earl of Leicester. In 1618 the title, without the estates, was bestowed by James I. on Lord Rich, in whose family it remained till 1759. Upon the death, in that year, of Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, the former title was conferred upon Francis Greville, Lord Brooke, who already possessed Warwick Castle by a grant of James I. to his ancestor, Sir Fulke Greville. The second Earl of the Greville family, from 1773 to 1816, completed the work begun in the seventeenth century, in the building of this stately pile and laying out its gardens and park. His grandson, George Guy Greville, the present Earl of Warwick, succeeded the last Earl, Henry Richard Greville, in 1853. His Lordship was born in 1818, and married a daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March. He has four sons and a daughter.

"ON THE TRAMP."

Health and a holiday for one month, with a few pounds in the purse for daily expenses on the road, with a stout pair of legs and sound feet in easy thick-soled boots, with your oldest coat and hat to look like a vagabond as you are, and with a knapsack or bundle holding the clean shirt and socks, the comb, toothbrush, and slippers, for the night's repose at your inn—Fortune gives you this provision, ingenuous British youth, for the most perfect enjoyment of life. Go forth now in such guise, free of heart and void of care, whether solitary or in couples and in parties of three or four; and so may you walk your twenty or thirty miles daily, in alternate spurts of brisk pace and fits of gentle lounging, as the mood of the hour and the nature of the road suggest to your independent will! There is plenty of leisure for a moderate expedition, with a weekly halt of one day, let your tour be in England, Scotland, Wales, or Ireland, or somewhere on Continental ground. It matters little which way your course be turned in this happy country of ours, which everywhere affords, within a short distance, scenes of beauty or historic interest worth the pleasing labour of a pedestrian journey in summer. The starting-point, if you please, shall be not more than twenty miles from London, on the northern, southern, eastern, or western lines of ordinary travel. Or it shall be in the weald of Kent or of Sussex; or in the New Forest; or somewhere about Mugby Junction, in the midland counties; or towards the Vale of the White Horse; or in Devonshire; or in South or North Wales; or in wide Yorkshire dales of the North Riding; or in the lake region of mountainous Westmorland and Cumberland; or on the Border, with its Tweed and Esk, its Teviot stream beneath the Cheviot hills; or in the famous romantic Highlands beyond the Clyde and Forth; there is no lack of choice without need to cross the narrow seas. A yearly excursion of this kind repeated every August of your life would still leave much to be seen in the little island called Great Britain, where you should always feel at home with the honest folk of every roadside inn or cottage. This is the experience, we see, of the three young gentlemen whom our Artist has represented "on the tramp." They have well earned their comforting stoppage at the door of a rural public-house bearing the sign of the Black Dog, where a glass of fine old ale is "licensed to be drunk on the premises," as we read the bad spelling of the signboard; for they have trudged three hours since breakfasting at Woodmoreton, and it is five miles yet to their mid-day dinner at Sticheley. In this well-inhabited and civilised land, where houses of entertainment for the traveller are not unfrequent, they will scarcely perish of hunger and thirst; nor do we perceive the necessity for that small flask of brandy or whisky hanging by a strap at one of the tourists' side. There is, perhaps, a natural disposition in young travellers to furnish themselves with more special appliances for the road than are really wanted. It might even be feasible, with a little previous arrangement, to get rid, sometimes at least, of those burdensome knapsacks that press on the shoulders and impede the breathing action of the chest. There are many opportunities by railway or road carrier of sending packages like these from one near town or village to another, in the course of the day. Where this cannot be arranged, it will often be found most convenient to sling the collective burden upon a stick, and let two of the cheerful comrades lend each a hand to carry it between them. We once knew an eccentric gentleman, who put his portmanteau on a child's miniature wheelbarrow, and merrily trundled it before him along the Queen's highway. He of course had no companion.

At the Wesleyan Conference on Tuesday the number of members was returned at 351,645, being an increase of 3065, with 24,794 on trial. Mr. M'Aulay, Mr. M. Osborn, Mr. Fush, and others, spoke of remarkable revivals in various parts of the Connexion.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 13.

Embarrassed Parisian journalists on the look out for sensational canards with which to enliven their articles during the recess have been spared any amount of prevarication and worry by the timely escape of ex-Marshall Bazaine from his prison on the Ile Ste. Marguerite, an event which has produced a profound sensation throughout France, and is likely to be the absorbing theme of conversation for many days to come. It was during the small hours of Monday morning that, unperceived by the sentinels appointed to watch over him, the ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine succeeded in effecting his escape, employing, it is said, a rope ladder to descend the ramparts and precipitous rocks upon which the citadel of the island is perched, and stealthily proceeding to the water's edge, where Madame Bazaine awaited him in a fisher's bark. Once on board the latter, the ex-Marshall is said to have gained an Italian steamer anchored in the offing, which at once made for San Rém. Such is the romantic story which reached the Government on Monday afternoon, at the moment when Marshal MacMahon was visiting the new Fine-Art Exhibition at the Palais de l'Industrie. The Council of Ministers at once assembled, and energetic measures were resolved on. The Governor of Ste. Marguerite and several subaltern officials of the locality were placed under surveillance, the island was occupied by gendarmerie, and Colonel Villette, the ex-Marshall's aide-de-camp, who had been present at Ste. Marguerite during the escape, was secured at Marseilles and confined in Fort St. Nicholas.

During the last two days the newspapers have been swarming with contradictory, and for the most part highly coloured and melodramatic, accounts of the ex-Marshall's flight, in which it is extremely difficult to discern anything approaching truth. The prevailing impression is that the rope ladder said to have been found is a mere blind, and that Bazaine, a corpulent, aged gentleman, escaped in a far more comfortable manner than down a perpendicular cliff rising nearly a hundred feet above the level of the sea. His cousin by marriage, a young Mexican named Rull, is believed to have taken an active part in the affair. A Bonapartist organ reveals that the escape had been resolved on six weeks ago; and it is worthy of note that at the beginning of last week Madame Bazaine had an interview with Marshal MacMahon, in which she besought him to commute her husband's sentence into one of perpetual banishment—a request which the President of the Republic peremptorily refused. It is, moreover, worthy of attention that almost all the papers remind one of Rochefort's recent flight from New Caledonia, and observe that the Septennate is not remarkable for having trustworthy functionaries in its employ. In regard to M. Bazaine's intentions the wildest rumours prevail. Some papers say that Serrano has offered him a command in Spain; others declare that his intention is to provoke a pronunciamento in the French army and endeavour to place "the lad at Arenenberg" upon the throne; while a couple of journals go the length of asserting that he purposes returning to Mexico, and one nonsensical print even maintains that Prince Bismarck has invited him to Berlin!

The ex-Marshall's escape has momentarily thrown all other questions into the shade, and the excitement hitherto prevalent respecting next Sunday's election in the department of Calvados has somewhat subsided. A fortnight ago the Moderate Republican journals themselves admitted that M. Provost de Launay, the Imperialist candidate, had the best chance of success; but since then the prospects of M. Aubert, the Democratic nominee, have greatly improved, although the result still remains uncertain, and one may expect a remarkably close contest. The Republicans have shown as much ardour in their propaganda as the Bonapartists, and by incessantly reminding the electors of the disasters the Second Empire brought upon France have rallied a large number of adherents.

Another topic which the ex-Marshall's escape has thrown into the shade is the Spanish question, which, with next Sunday's election, was absorbing public attention. A rumour that the German Government was negotiating with the Cabinet of Madrid to obtain the cession of Santona, which Prince Bismarck, it was said, desired to fortify and to make as impregnable as Gibraltar, produced a considerable sensation in political circles, which show marked hostility just now towards the new empire. Several of the Ministerial organs state that the celebrated Spanish Republican Senor Castelar is expected at Versailles, an important mission having been confided to him by the Madrid Cabinet. Meanwhile, Duc Decazes, the Foreign Minister, has recently remitted to the Spanish representative in Paris a memorandum strenuously denying that France favoured the Carlists.

M. Troncin du Mersan—a political adventurer of note, who had been, in turns, sub-prefect of Compiègne under the Republic of 1848, manager of the Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiennes, and an employé of the Ministry of the Interior under the Second Empire, a secret agent of M. Thiers, and organiser of several local and minor international exhibitions—was condemned to five years' imprisonment by the Paris Assize Court a few days ago. It was proved that he had repeatedly forged his wife's name in 1865-6, with the view of obtaining moneys belonging to her; but the immediate cause of the prosecution was that he had quite recently appended the name of M. Lefebvre, at the time Under-Secretary of State for Finances, to a bill for a thousand pounds, and discounted it with M. Tassin, the brother of a well-known deputy. This sum has since been refunded by the prisoner's relations; but the presiding Judge remarked that that circumstance in no way diminished his criminality. Troncin, who throughout the trial was in a piteous state of nervous depression, was found guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and the sentence recorded above was then pronounced upon him.

M. Thiers has left Paris for the Pyrenean spa of Cauterets, where he purposes remaining until the close of the month. He drinks the waters assiduously; but the *Bien Public*, his private organ, formally denies that he is unwell.

Last Sunday Admiral Chaigneau, while engaged in cleaning a revolver, one barrel of which chanced to be loaded, accidentally wounded himself, and died a few minutes afterwards; and on the same day M. Beyfus, brother of Baroness Rothschild and a member of the Ratisbonne family, who had recently met with heavy losses on the Bourse, shot himself designedly. A second suicide occurred on the Sunday, when a young man, son of a deceased officer, fell from a wherry into the Seine, as though accidentally, while engaged in rowing a party of ladies. From a letter, however, which he had left behind him it was evident that his death was intentional, and was the result of some deep disappointment in love.

The ex-Queen of Spain has been summoned by her Parisian tradesmen for the non-payment of their bills; but her Majesty's avocat pleaded that the Royal table was supplied by the cook by contract, at the rate of 12f. per day per head, exclusive of wines, and that he was the responsible party. The case was

adjourned to allow the Court time to consider whether the ex-Queen should be put on oath as to the existence of a contract of this nature.

The Government are taking steps to check the assumption of false titles of nobility so prevalent throughout France, as well as the bestowal of regal titles by the partisans of the Monarchy, a pamphlet entitled "Henry V. of France," with a frontispiece portrait of the Comte de Chambord, having been seized during the past few days by the Paris police.

The Parisians were surprised to learn last week of the marriage of M. Jules Favre to Mademoiselle Welter, an Alsatian Protestant schoolmistress. The ceremony took place in the Evangelical Church, Versailles.

The Government have at length realised the danger to which France is exposed with regard to its principal staple product—namely, wine—by offering a prize of 300,000f., or £12,000 sterling, for an efficacious and economical mode of ridding the vineyards of the phylloxera vastatrix, the pest which of late years has ravaged the vines of the south, and has recently shown itself in the district around Bordeaux.

SPAIN.

It is positively stated in several quarters that the great Powers intend to recognise the Government of Madrid.

Marshal Serrano has signified an intention of shortly taking up his residence in Madrid, where he presided at an important meeting of the Cabinet on Wednesday.

Three thousand Carlists are encamped on the plain of Lampourdan, and it is expected that Figueras will be again blockaded. Carlist forces in Catalonia have been repulsed in an attack on Moulins del Rey, and have since threatened Villa Franca. Laguardia, in Navarre, has been captured by the Carlists, but the force that had defended the place was liberated. The capture was effected through sixty of their band having entered the town disguised as muleteers, with rifles secreted in their carts. Having obtained possession of the gates, they threw them open for the entrance of the main body. The Republican troops, on their part, have relieved and entered Teruel, and the Carlists who had been attacking the town fled. Details are given by the Spanish official journal respecting the defence of Teruel. It is stated that the place was attacked by the Carlists, 13,000 strong, under the command of Don Alphonso and Lizzarraga, but that the enemy was repulsed by the Republican volunteers and the gendarmerie, and that when the town was summoned to surrender the reply was that the garrison and the people would rather die than yield. Great alarm is felt at Barcelona in consequence of the appearance of 2000 Carlists in the neighbourhood. Official despatches published on Wednesday in Madrid announce that General Moriones has carried some important Carlist positions at the village of Oteiza, in Navarre, where the Carlist leader Mendiri was entrenched with eighteen battalions of cavalry and infantry. An official telegram received at Paris asserts that Dorregaray has resumed the offensive on the line of the Ebro, and that the Republicans have fallen back.

The statement that Señor Retortillo, the Spanish banker, had been arrested by brigands or Carlists in Navarre, and obliged to sign a cheque for a heavy ransom, is contradicted by Señor Retortillo himself. He did not even travel through Navarre at all, but made his journey to France by sea.

ITALY.

The Pope received on Tuesday 100,000f., sent by one of the Catholic associations of London. News from Rome states that his Holiness has declared his intention to create a new batch of cardinals.

Disturbances near Imola, reported to be due to local risings of Internationalists, have necessitated the calling out of troops, and have resulted in the arrest of a number of persons and the seizure of a quantity of ammunition. By a decree of the Prefect of Florence, thirty-six associations, either connected with the Republican International Societies or professing similar principles, are dissolved.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has left Gastein for Berlin. His Majesty took leave of the Austrian Prime Minister in a most cordial manner, promising to revisit Gastein next year. The Emperor William arrived at Berlin on Sunday, and was most enthusiastically cheered by a large crowd collected at the station to witness his arrival. His Majesty at once proceeded to the Castle of Babelsberg.

The Emperor intends proceeding to Hanover early in September to be present at the christening of the son of Prince Albrecht, after which he will go to Baden-Baden.

Prince Bismarck, after a long residence at Kissingen, left that place on Wednesday morning for Berlin, and several of the leading local officials took leave of him at the railway station.

Bishop Conrad Martin was arrested, without resistance, on Tuesday morning, at Paderborn, in Prussian Westphalia, to undergo a sentence of eighteen weeks' imprisonment. The bishopric of Paderborn dates from the time of Charlemagne.

RUSSIA.

Count Schouvaloff, who has been appointed Ambassador to England in place of Baron Brunnow, was received by the Emperor and Empress on Sunday.

AMERICA.

Elections for seats in Congress have taken place. In North Carolina the Democrats were successful, and in Tennessee the Civil Rights party were defeated. A riot took place at Wilmington between whites and negroes, and serious fighting has taken place between the blacks and the whites at Austin, in Arkansas, resulting in the death of fifteen negroes.

The steamer Patrick Rogers was burnt on the Ohio river last week, and twenty lives were lost.

INDIA.

There is good reason to hope that the Bengal famine is at an end. There may still be some scarcity of grain here and there, but the crops are highly promising, the price of rice is falling, and private enterprise is superseding the action of the Government.

But a misfortune of another kind has befallen India. Disastrous floods have covered almost all the Scinde frontier, and the whole frontier force has been busy constructing embankments. Towns and villages have been swept away. The floods, however, are subsiding.

NEW ZEALAND.

Favourable accounts of the finances of New Zealand are telegraphed by the Prime Minister and treasurer of that colony. The revenue of the past year exceeds that of the previous one by £300,000, and there is a clear surplus of £200,000.

A collection of antiquities has been opened in the Townhall of Zaandam, North Holland. About 1600 articles are exhibited, illustrating the costumes and manners of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the accuracy and good taste with which they are grouped have been much admired by archaeologists and other visitors.

The Japanese Government has removed all restrictions upon the exportation of silkworms' eggs.

H.M.S. Shearwater left Capetown for the Mauritius on July 4, with a scientific party to observe the transit of Venus from that island.

A rich quartz reef has been discovered at the Cape, near Sydenbury. Digging in the diamond-fields has been interrupted by heavy storms.

A telegram from Belgrade states that the Porte has disbanded the reserve stationed in Bosnia, and ordered the Turkish troops to be removed from the Serbian frontier.

Père Hyacinthe has resigned the position of Curé in the Catholic parish of Geneva, on the ground that the Liberal Catholic movement there is neither Liberal in politics nor Catholic in religion.

The *Times* states that Sir James Fergusson has applied to be relieved from the governorship of New Zealand, and that he will be succeeded by the Marquis of Normanby, at present Governor of Queensland.

The committee of the coal-mines of the Liège district has presented 50,000*l.* to the two children of the late M. Mucselier, the engineer, who invented the safety-lamp used in the Belgian coal-mines.

The Queen has appointed Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Edward Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General Lahore Division, lately attached to the special mission at Kashgar, to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

In commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of the colonisation of Iceland the Municipal Council of Copenhagen has voted a grant of 6000 rigsdalers for a statue of Thorwaldsen, who was of Icelandic descent, to be erected at Rykiavik.

The Vienna International Corn Market was opened on Wednesday, in the presence of 3000 persons. Herr Leinkauf, in his report upon the harvest, estimates the wheat crop in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy at five millions of quintals above the average.

The Provincial Ministry at Manitoba having been defeated in the local Assembly, Governor Morris accepted their resignations; and a new Cabinet has been formed by Mr. Girard, representative of Manitoba in the Senate, and Premier, under Governor Archibald, of the first Manitoba Ministry.

An engraver at Freiburg, in Switzerland, has been detected and arrested as the forger of a large number of English and Russian bank-notes. His two sisters returned to that town from Zurich after his apprehension, and on their being searched plates of £10 and 25-rouble notes, with a packet of the notes ready for circulation, were discovered on their persons.

Beginning with the packet appointed to leave Southampton on Thursday, the 20th inst., the British packets conveying the heavy portion of the Indian mails will, in future, proceed to Suez through the canal, and will not call at Alexandria. Consequently on this alteration mails for Alexandria will cease to be made up in London for transmission via Southampton, and all correspondence addressed to Egypt will be forwarded via Brindisi, by French packet via Marseilles or via Trieste.

King Coffee, of Ashantee, has applied to the British Administrator at Cape Coast Castle, asking for interference against the Kings of Djuabin and Becqua, who have threatened to attack him. He says that he desires peace, and that the acts of his opponents would perhaps cause a lengthy war and put a stop to trade. The situation is further complicated by the reported fact that the hostile kings have been promised assistance by the chiefs of Akim and Denkira. There is, however, reason to believe that the King of Ashantee has himself contrived to bring on the crisis, and Captain Lees has been sent to Coomassie to mediate in the matter.

The *London Gazette* contains the text of a treaty for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals entered into between this country and the Netherlands. The crimes for which extradition is to be granted are—1, murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning) or attempt to murder; 2, manslaughter; 3, counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money; 4, forgery, counterfeiting or altering of public or private documents, including forgery, counterfeiting or altering of paper money, bank notes, or other public securities; 5, embezzlement or larceny, comprehending any larceny that by the Netherlands penal law is not considered as "vol simple;" 6, obtaining money or goods by false pretences, including the crimes designated in the Netherlands penal law as speculation, abstraction, or misapplication by bailees or public accountants; 7, crimes against bankruptcy law which by the Netherlands penal law are considered as fraudulent bankruptcy; 8, perjury; 9, rape; 10, arson. Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the contracting parties. The ratifications were exchanged at the Hague, on July 21, and were signed on behalf of her Majesty by Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir E. A. J. Harris, and by the Netherlands Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice on behalf of that country. The treaty will come into force on the 17th.

At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, Mr. Milne Edwards laid before the Academy a work by Professor Sirodot, of Rennes, containing an account of the fossils dug up at his expense, in 1872, at Mont Dol, in the Ille-et-Vilaine. The remains of elephants are very numerous in this collection. A notice was received from M. Lecourgeon of a fire-ball observed at Toulon on the 27th ult. It was composed, like a comet, of a nucleus about one fourth of the size of the moon, brilliant yellow, and of a tail of a length of from 12 deg. to 15 deg., and uniformly of the breadth of about 3 deg. This was red throughout. It moved from the N.E. side of the heavens towards the S.E., rising to an altitude of from 60 deg. to 65 deg. above the horizon, at a great rate, having performed that arc in a minute and a half. It appeared at a quarter past eight p.m., and disappeared, without explosion or dispersion, before it reached the horizon again. On the same evening, a quarter of an hour later, a fire-ball was perceived at Versailles, by M. Martin de Brettes. The description, the difference of place being taken into account, answers as to size to the preceding one, but no tail is mentioned, so that it probably was not the same. The coincidence of time, however, is not the less singular. M. N. Joly sent in a description of the enormous hailstones that fell at Toulouse on the 28th ult. Some of them were of the size of a hen's egg, and some of them had a structure like that of pudding-stone. These were distinguished from the others by being covered with a coating of transparent ice, while the inside consisted of opaque nuclei of a milk-white appearance. By spontaneous fusion water was left, which contained a quantity of fine dust, which, seen through the microscope, consisted of organic particles, but without any germs.

The Marquis of Ailsa has been appointed to an honorary lieutenancy in the Royal Naval Reserve.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Last year 1805 persons suffering from accident in the metropolis were taken to the hospitals, and 1063 from other causes.

Some important additions by purchase have lately been made to the coin department of the British Museum.

There are in London more than 800 cabdrivers who are total abstainers from intoxicating drinks.

The Alexandra Park races, which are fixed for Thursday next, the 20th inst., will comprise seven races, for which £550 has been provided by the Alexandra Palace Company.

The Grocers' Company has given £100 to the Female Penitentiary at Stone, near Dartford, for the fund for paying off its building debt, in consideration of the number of cases it receives from London and the neighbourhood.

Messrs. Clowes and Sons having promised thirty guineas towards the endowment for one year of two vacant apartments in the Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green, it has been determined to elect two additional inmates forthwith.

During the last three years 29,129 dogs wandering about the streets of London, and not under proper control, were seized by the police. The majority were sent to the dogs' home, at Battersea, and many of them have been reclaimed.

It is stated in the Postmaster-General's report that last year 18,700 letters were posted without any address whatever, and that nearly 500 of the letters contained cash, cheques, and bills of exchange to the value of more than £13,000.

The foundation-stone of the new asylum for the Central London Sick Asylum District, on the site of the old Strand Union, in Cleveland-street, was laid by Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P., the chairman of the Central London Sick Asylum District Board, in the presence of the members of that body, the county magistracy, and others, on Thursday week.

The number of paupers relieved in London during the first week of August was 91,849. Of these 55,580 received relief out of doors and 33,269 in the workhouses. Last year the respective numbers were 64,847 and 33,077. The vagrants relieved in London on the last day of the first week of August were 513—340 men, 146 women, and 27 children.

The distribution of certificates for the summer term of this year to the pupils of the School of Practical Engineering took place, last Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Church. In the afternoon there was a private exhibition of Archdeacon Gray's splendid collection of Chinese curiosities.

Colonel Henderson has issued his annual report, from which it appears that the total authorised strength of the metropolitan police on Dec. 31 last was 9883, being an increase of 122 men above the strength of the corresponding date in 1872. The number of men dismissed for misconduct was the same as in the previous year—namely, 234; but those compelled to resign for misconduct were thirty-six less than in 1872.

The freeholder of No. 1, Charing-cross demanded of the Metropolitan Board of Works £5000 for his premises, required for the making the new street to the Embankment; but the board offered £3500. This offer was rejected, and the case was brought before a jury at the Guildhall, Westminster, where the plaintiff was awarded £4400, being at the rate of £22 per foot, after allowing the tenant's interest in the lease.

Further inquiry was made before the Middlesex Coroner, on Monday, with regard to the death of the cabman, George Rumsey. The evidence showed that considerable violence was used by the gatekeeper at Gordon-street in preventing the deceased from passing through the gate, and the jury, while finding that death resulted from natural causes, were of opinion it was accelerated by excitement caused by the scuffle.

Lord Napier and Ettrick, on Saturday last, opened a school which has been erected by the London School Board, in Bell-street, Edgware-road. The school has been built at a cost of about £16,000, and is to accommodate 816 children; but the noble Lord, in addressing the company present, showed that the expense of this and other schools built by the board is not excessive under the circumstances.

At the last quarterly court of the governors of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton—the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., in the chair—the following legacies were announced:—Richard Arnold, Esq., £1000 (reversionary); Miss S. Robinson, £100, duty free; S. Stannah, Esq., £3000 (contingent only); Miss Plummer, £1000 (contingent only); T. Banting, Esq., £1800, duty free; G. A. Maiden, Esq., £500 (reversionary).

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the report of the finance committee, recommending the payment of £36,504, was adopted, after some complaints had been made as to extravagance in certain professional charges. The board also adopted a committee's report recommending that a proposal to establish an aquarium near Charing-cross station should not be approved, and a report by Captain Shaw respecting the recent fire at the General Post Office.

The new regulations as to the rates of pay to the Post-Office servants do not meet with approval. The carriers asked that their wages should commence at 23*s.*, rising by 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum to 35*s.*, and that promotion to the other branches of the service should be open to them as formerly. Neither of these requests has been granted, and the men declare that, unless they are acceded to, they cannot accept the revised scale as a satisfactory settlement.

Mr. Bartlett has succeeded in adding to the gardens of Zoological Society in Regent's Park three young giraffes, purchased of Herr C. Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, and captured in Upper Nubia. They have not at present reached their full growth, the tallest of the three being only ten feet in height; but they are in perfect health and condition, and are already reconciled to the new abode to which they were led from Wapping in the dead of the night along the London streets.

The last sitting of the Pharmaceutical Society conference for the present year was held yesterday week. It opened with a conversation of general interest on the detection of adulteration of butter. A paper on the preparation of alder bark, which is used on the Continent as an aperient, but has not yet been introduced into England, and several other papers were submitted to the meeting. At the close it was resolved that the next meeting of the society be held at Bristol.

The Bishop of London has distributed the £500 intrusted to him out of the gift of the Emperor of Russia to the charities and poor of London among the following institutions:—The Charity Organisation Society, £50; King's College Hospital, £50; St. George's Hospital, £50; Westminster Hospital, £50; Charing-cross Hospital, £50; West London Hospital, £50; St. Mary's Hospital, £50; Middlesex Hospital, £50; North London Hospital, £25; Great Northern Hospital, £25; Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, £20; Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, £20; the Dudley Stuart Home for the Homeless, £10.

A large corvette for the English Navy, of the Active and Volage class, was launched, on Wednesday, from the yard of the Thames Ironworks and Ship-building Company, at Blackwall. Miss Milne, daughter of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, christened the vessel the Rover. The Thames Ship-building Company is engaged in constructing two powerful ironclad frigates for the Sultan of Turkey, and a paddle-wheel transport for the Brazilian navy.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan District Railway, on Tuesday, Mr. J. S. Forbes, who was in the chair, stated that the recent experiment of raising the fares had been a failure, and on the opening of the extension line to Hammer-smith on Sept. 1 the list would be revised. A letter from Mr. Gladstone on this subject was read. The right hon. gentleman expressed himself strongly in favour of moderate fares, and also recommended the substitution of two classes of passengers for three. Ultimately the report of the directors was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent per annum was declared, an amendment in favour of an inquiry into the causes of the unsatisfactory state of the line being rejected.

About 700 children and friends of the northern schools of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, accompanied by their clergy and parochial officers, marched, on Tuesday, from the schools, in Castle-street, Long-acre, to St. Pancras station, where a special train was in readiness to convey them to Elstree. The procession, led by a well-trained band of musicians, all old scholars, proceeded through charming scenery to the meadows of Aldenham Park, which had been kindly lent for the occasion. A substantial dinner and tea were provided by the liberality of the parishioners and other friends, and every effort was made to enable all present to spend a happy day. The amusements ended by an ascent of fire-balloons and a display of fireworks, and the children returned much gratified.

Another window, the gift of Mr. Deputy M'Dougall, has been placed in the Guildhall. It is thus described in the *City Press*:—The upper lights form a representation of King Edward VI. on his way to Westminster to be crowned, passing Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside, on Feb. 19, 1547, the master, wardens, and liveries of the company, in their robes, occupying stands in the front of the hall. The lower lights show Sir Henry Picard, knight, merchant vintner of Gasconne, who served the office of Lord Mayor in 1356, receiving Edward III., King of England, John of France, Magnus II. of Denmark, and the King of Cyprus, at Queenhithe, previously to entertaining them at the Mansion in the Vintry, in 1363. In the tracery of the window are interwoven the arms of the donor and those of the Saddlers' Company.

A conference of public analysts was held at Canno-nstreet Hotel, yesterday week, under the presidency of Dr. Redwood, who congratulated the company on the cordial approval by the public of the views enunciated by the analysts. The chief objects of the meeting were the regulation of unjust imputations, the repudiation of their assent to the proposed measures of interference with their professional position and independence, and the formation of an association for the promotion of mutual assistance and co-operation. This was necessary in consequence of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in which it is recommended that certain alterations should be made in the Adulteration Act which were very undesirable, and the disposition which had been manifested of throwing all blame attaching to any imperfections in carrying out the Act on the analysts, who had been made scapegoats for the relief of other parties. Several resolutions in consonance with the views of the chairman were passed.

The thirty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society of London took place at the society's house, Regent's Park, on Monday—Sir Walter Stirling in the chair. From the reports of the council and officers, it appears that the society continues in a flourishing condition. The number of new subscribers who joined the society during the year was in excess of those of last year, and also much above the average, and the numerical strength of the society is fully maintained; the names of several persons of distinction had also been added to the list of Fellows. The exhibitions of flowers, &c., and the evening fête were highly successful. The new range of green-houses for the preservation of plants relating to the arts, manufactures, and domestic economy, begun last year, had been completed, at a considerable cost, and thus extended facilities are afforded to teachers, students, and others seeking practical information relating to the vegetable kingdom; free admission to study had been issued to twenty-six artists and 318 professors and students, and 31,500 cut specimens distributed to them. Several improvements have been made in the gardens and many new plants added to the collections, those of a more general or public interest being placed in the collection relating to domestic economy, such as medicinal plants, trees affording indiarubber and other gums, new varieties of tea, and edible nuts.

The number of births registered in London last week was 2219, and deaths 1505. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 83 and the deaths 297 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in each of the two preceding weeks had been equal to 25 per 1000, declined last week to 23. The death-rate in the five districts of the metropolis was 20 per 1000 in the west, 21 in the north, 23 in the central, 25 in the south, and 26 in the east. The deaths included 20 from measles, 58 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 16 from whooping-cough, 35 from different forms of fever, and 293 from diarrhoea. There was not a single case of smallpox registered during the week. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the two previous weeks had been 389 and 365, declined last week, under the influence of the moderate temperature, to 293, or 71 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths of 10 infants under one year of age, and of two adults aged 51 and 69 years, were referred to simple cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. Different forms of violence caused 59 deaths; 51 were the result of negligence or accident, including 15 from fractures and contusions, 6 from burns and scalds, 10 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 14 from suffocation. Six of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Two deaths were referred to sunstroke, and one to hydrophobia. Seven cases of suicide were registered.

Sheerness Dockyard and the naval barracks were, on Saturday last, officially visited by Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

The *Cork Constitution* records a gallant act on the part of Captain Charles Lacon Harvey, of the 71st Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the South of Ireland. He was, on Tuesday, disembarking troops from her Majesty's ship Tamar, at Queenstown, when the wife of a drummer in the 4th Regiment, with her baby and some hand-boxes which she was carrying, fell from the gangway of the steamer into the river. Though the night was dark, he jumped into the water, and rescued first the baby, and afterwards the woman.



"A FIGHT ON THE RAILWAY." BY DE NEUVILLE.
FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

"A FIGHT ON A RAILWAY."

"Combat sur une Voie Ferrée" is the title of M. de Neuville's picture in the Paris Exhibition of this year, which is shown in our Engraving. There have been several instances within the last twenty years of a battle raging across the line of rails laid down for peaceful traffic. Upon one occasion, in the Italian campaign of 1859, if we remember aright, troops were brought up by trains arriving in the midst of the conflict. It is evident that the defensive position afforded by such an embankment as that shown in the picture must be highly advantageous. No country, except Belgium, is so greatly intersected with railroads as England, which might from this circumstance be found the more difficult to invade. There are many features of railway construction—cuttings and tunnels, as well as embankments—that seem capable of being easily converted to the purposes of fortification. We would suggest this subject to officers of the Royal Engineers and other professional lecturers at the United Service Institute, but it has probably engaged their attention before now. It might, indeed, be worth while, some day or other, for our military authorities to hold counsel together with the directors and engineers of our railway companies upon the best plan for utilising, in case of need, the permanent way itself, as well as the locomotive plant, in aid of our national defences.

WORK AND WAGES.

Mr. Macdonald, M.P., addressing a meeting of miners, on Monday, in Glasgow, advised them not to strike against reductions in wages until the result of the conference of men and masters in Northumberland and Durham was made known.

It has been proposed by the secretary of the Fife and Clackmannan Miners' Association that the employers should refer the dispute with reference to the reduction of wages to Lord Elcho, Mr. Baxter, M.P., Mr. Harrison (of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce), and Mr. David Lewis for arbitration. The men have resolved to poll the works, to ascertain whether the stoppage should be allowed to become general or the drop be submitted to.

The members of the North Staffordshire branch of the Amalgamated Association of Miners have paid a deposit of £500 on account of the purchase-money of a large coal-pit at Halmerend, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, which they intend working as a co-operative colliery. The West Yorkshire co-operative associations will join in the enterprise.

The colliers' strike at the Darwen-hill mines against the proposed reduction of 20 per cent in wages has terminated in an amicable settlement. Certain prices are fixed, and the masters are to find tools.

The 3000 men who struck work at Lord Penrhyn's slate-quarries, Carnarvon, for advanced wages, not having received any reply to the letters they have sent to his Lordship, have resolved to look for work elsewhere.

The agricultural labourers on the march in the north met with a somewhat disagreeable experience yesterday week. They were taken into custody, at Bradford, for begging, but were discharged by the magistrates with the caution that they would certainly be sent to prison if again seen in the town with collecting cards or boxes. The march is ended, and the few that remained to the end, out of the many who started, broke up on Monday morning, at Halifax.

From some statistics collected by the National Agricultural Labourers' Union as to the recent lock-out in the eastern counties, it appears that the struggle lasted about eighteen weeks, and cost the union, in money expended for lock-out pay, migration, and emigration, nearly £25,000. Originally 2400 men were locked out, of whom 870 have returned to work without surrendering their tickets, 400 have migrated, 440 emigrated, and 350 have returned to work since the lock-out pay was stopped, several of these last having abandoned the union. There are still 350 unemployed. The secretary attributes the failure of the struggle to want of union and cohesion amongst the men, the refusal of labourers to migrate to districts where work and better wages could be obtained, and the injudicious admission into the union of old men, who expected life annuities from its funds.

A band of agricultural labourers left the Mersey on Wednesday for Canada, in the steam-ship Dominion. On the 26th of this month another party, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, the secretary of the union, will sail for the same destination by the steamer Ontario.

The St. James, belonging to Messrs. Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts's London line, has arrived safely at Maryborough, Queensland. Her passengers consisted principally of agricultural labourers from Suffolk and Essex.

ELECTION ITEMS.

The Wigton Burghs election petition was decided, on Thursday week, by Lord Neaves. The scrutiny resulted in Mr. Stewart, the Conservative candidate who was elected, still retaining a majority of two votes. His Lordship awarded expenses against Mr. Smith, the petitioner.

Mr. Justice Grove took his seat on the bench at Durham, on Monday morning, and began his inquiry into the petition preferred against the election of Sir George Elliott, the Conservative representative of North Durham. The petitioners are Mr. George Glaholm and Mr. Story, both of Sunderland. The petition has collapsed. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Russell threw up his brief against Sir George Elliott, and the Judge ordered the costs to be paid by the petitioners, but Mr. Hawkins said Sir George would not ask for costs. The petition against Mr. C. M. Palmer, Liberal member, was subsequently by leave withdrawn.

It has been decided to petition against the return of Mr. Brand, the newly-elected member for Stroud.

The victory gained by the Conservatives of Portsmouth at the general election was celebrated, on Monday afternoon, by a fête, which was attended by about 6000 persons, amongst whom was a large proportion of ladies. After tea, a meeting was held, and brief and congratulatory speeches were made by the borough members (Sir James Elphinstone and the Hon. Thomas Bruce) and other gentlemen.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., was present at the opening banquet of the Frome Liberal Association, on Tuesday evening, and responded for the House of Commons. Mr. Mundella, M.P., and Mr. Hodgson, M.P., were also present.

The members of the Plymouth Conservative Association had their annual outing on Tuesday, at Mount Tavy, near Tavistock, the seat of Mr. J. Carpenter-Garnier, one of the members for South Devon. A meeting was held on the lawn and addressed by the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, Mr. Carpenter-Garnier, M.P., Mr. Bates, M.P., Mr. Paleston, M.P., and other gentlemen. The attendance was very large.

Next Monday evening an address, expressing regret at the result of the electoral contest at Brighton in February last, will be presented to Mr. Fawcett by the Liberal electors at a public meeting in the Dome of the Pavilion.

FINE ARTS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

The pictures selected by prize-holders in the Art-Union of London during the current year are now on view at the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall. This society, which has been established thirty-nine years, continues to thrive, the receipts for 1874 amounting to the large sum of £11,311. We are glad to observe also some signs of improved taste in the average of the works selected, though there are still too many performances of a kind which, if they alone were samples of the whole, might make it seem that the Art-Union fosters art of the very feeblest, and gives support where no encouragement is deserved. Happily, there are several good, or tolerably good, and promising works to atone for some dreadful abortions. The fault of ignorant and tasteless selection lies of course with the prize-holders, who are found among all classes, not with the society as it is constituted. Probably the fairest system is that adopted by this society, which gives the right of selection absolutely to its subscribers. There are some art-unions which select in the first instance the whole collection from which the prizes must be chosen. By this means the rubbish which some independent prize-winners invariably light upon is excluded; but, on the other hand, there is no absolute security against favouritism or prejudice in the first judges, and the range of choice is greatly narrowed to the prize-holders. The real benefit of the Art-Union prize system (whatever the motives upon which it counts) is that it promotes sales which would not otherwise be effected; and thus, in some cases, affords help, often sorely needed, to young and struggling artists. Doubtless, however, a greater and more real service to the cause of art is performed by the wide diffusion of the engravings annually offered by the Art-Union to subscribers. Thousands of modest homes are cheered and brightened by engravings, many of them excellent, which, probably, no other organisation would have produced.

The present year will be rendered memorable in the annals of the London Art-Union by the production of the most important plate beyond all comparison which the society has hitherto issued. We allude to the engraving, by Mr. Lamb Stocks, R.A., after the great wall-painting by Mr. Maclise in the Royal Gallery of the Westminster Palace, representing "The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo." Upon this truly national work Mr. Maclise, with all his marvellous facility, laboured—on the preparatory small oil painting, the cartoon, and final picture—incessantly for six years. Mr. Stocks has been occupied upon his task of reproduction (by aid of a reduced water-colour copy here shown) five years; and, taking into consideration the extraordinary elaboration of the design, and the fact that the plate is executed in pure line, the engraver must have brought quite as much devotion to his gigantic task as the painter. The result is on view here in a proof impression of the plate, and cannot fail to greatly enhance the high reputation of the engraver. We have never seen a more judicious translation into black and white; indeed, to us the engraving is, as sometimes happens, more valuable than the picture. While preserving all that is desirable in the original, the eye is less distracted by crowded detail and forcing of effect; a degree of breadth, unity, and repose is found in the plate which does not exist in the picture—a result due, no doubt, in some measure, to the reduction of the design to its primary elements of black and white. In short, in technical as well as in higher artistic qualities, the engraving is eminently satisfactory. The fact that an impression of such a plate is offered for the small sum of a guinea, besides a chance in the prize distribution, is most creditable to the management of the Art-Union, and cannot fail to vastly increase the number of subscribers for the ensuing year. A commendable spirit is also shown by the society in offering prizes to be competed for by students of painting on pottery and by sculptors, and by offering statuettes and ceramic objects, obtained through such competitions, to subscribers and prize-holders.

We need not dwell on the selected prizes now on view. With prices ranging so high as they now do for fine pictures, we cannot reasonably expect to find many masterpieces in the collection. The following are among the best of the number:—"Dutch Trawlers Landing Fish at Egmont," by Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., from which last year's subscription plate was engraved, and which cost the society £420, is allotted as the first prize; "Oh, Hush Thee, my Baby!" by Mr. C. W. Cope, A.A., is the second prize, of £200; "My Legal Adviser," a humorous piece of characterisation, by J. Hayllar, and "Checkmate," by J. A. Vinter, are the £150 prizes. We may also commend to notice No. 8, by Mr. R. Redgrave; "River Derwent," by A. de Breanski; "Loch Fyne," charmingly silvery in effect, by D. Cameron; "Angers, Maine-et-Loire," by G. C. Stanfield; "The Fugitive," by E. G. Girardot; "Bass Rocks," by E. Hayes; "A Rustic Genius," by J. C. Whaite; "Summer Evening on the Exe," by T. O. Hume; "Styhead Pass, Cumberland," by S. R. Percy; and landscapes by J. C. Adams and W. Luker. The water-colour drawing selected of highest price is "The Last Home of the McNabs," by F. Naftel.

The mention above of Mr. Maclise's water-glass picture, "The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo," reminds us that we were premature in stating, as we did last week on the authority of a contemporary, that the "efflorescence" which became perceptible on the surface of the picture soon after it was painted and has since increased, has been removed. This is not the case; but Mr. Richmond, R.A., and we believe also Mr. Herbert, R.A., are now engaged in an investigation as to the best means of clearing away the supernatant obscuration, and hopes are confidently entertained that it will prove removable with little risk or difficulty.

A bust of the late Mr. Thomas Pridgin Teale, F.R.S., with a pedestal of Sicilian marble, has been presented to the Leeds General Infirmary by his widow. It is considered excellent as a work of art, and is also a striking likeness of Mr. Teale when he was in the prime of life, being a replica of one that was executed by Mr. Thomas Earle in 1848.

The following additions have been made to the Doré Gallery since our last notice, including the artist's contributions to the last Paris Salon:—"The Massacre of the Innocents," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Soldiers of the Cross," and "La Vigne." They are all distinguished by the well-known merits and defects of the fertile and facile French illustrator.

Two important exhibitions of art-manufactures in the Palais d'Industrie, Paris, were opened on Monday last. One illustrates the productions of the national factories of Sévres, the Gobelins, and Beauvais. The other—the exhibition of the Union Centrale—includes modern art, manufactures, and models, and designs for the same, together with a retrospective exhibition, forming a history of costume, by means of productions in all the graphic and plastic arts, of ancient and modern times to the end of the eighteenth century, with, as on former occasions, the prize drawings and models of all the schools of design in France.

We are glad to announce that Mr. Poynter has accepted the commission to prepare the designs required by the diesinker for the Ashantee war medal.

THE CHURCH.

Convocation has been prorogued till Saturday, Oct. 24. The Bishop of Bangor has consecrated a new chancel added to the Church of Holy Trinity, Llandudno.

Abbenhall Church was reopened last week after repairs, which had cost £300. The Bishop of Gloucester preached.

The parish church of Dinton, Wilts, is about to be repaired and reseated at a cost of £1800. Mr. Starky, a member of the Wyndham family, has contributed £550 towards the fund.

Mr. Pickering Phipps, M.P., has spent £900 upon a restoration of the Church of St. Columba, Collingtree, Northamptonshire, of which he is patron.

The Gazette announces the appointment as inspectors of schools, of Mr. Isaac Saunders Leadham, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Mr. Edmund Mackenzie Sneyd-Kynnersley, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Lord Houghton was present, yesterday week, at the opening of a fancy bazaar in Campsall Park, held chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. and Mrs. Bacon Frank, in aid of the fund for the restoration of the parish church, which cost £5000.

A memorial window has been placed in the parish church of Newton Torrey, near Salisbury, in memory of Mrs. Peill, the late wife of the Rector, and is from the studio of Messrs. Camm Brothers, of Smethwick.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Cerrigydruidion, was reopened for Divine service on the 6th inst., after undergoing a complete restoration, designed and executed under the direction of the Rev. Jenkin Jones, the Rector. The morning service was conducted in Welsh, and the Bishop of St. Asaph preached.

The Church of St. Faith, Horsham, has been restored at a cost of £3000, one third of that sum having been contributed by Miss Twining, who was born in the parish, but who holds no property in it. The sermons at the reopening were preached by the Bishop of Norwich and the Rev. Hinds Howell.

The Duke of St. Albans has formed Bestwood Park, Nottinghamshire, into a separate ecclesiastical district, and a beautiful church has been erected through the munificence of the founder. His Grace has nominated as the first Incumbent the Rev. William Richard Cripps, M.A., Curate of Lenton.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Diocesan Church Building Society at Canterbury, on Wednesday, the Primate delivered an address, in which he strongly urged all Churchmen to unite in the cause of the Establishment, and recommended the clergy not to alienate the laity by making alterations in the services.

We learn from the *Rock* that a proposal has been made for the erection, at a cost of £10,000, of a memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral, of William Tyndale, to whose efforts in the translation of the Bible Englishmen owe so much. The suggestion has been made by one whose liberality has been frequently shown, and it is one that deserves to be taken up heartily.

On the 28th ult. the Church of St. Peter, Clyffe Pypard, was reopened, after a thorough restoration, under the superintendence of Mr. Butterfield, at an expense of £1400. Many friends of the Vicar, the Rev. C. W. Bradford, have presented to the church beautiful and useful gifts as instruments and accessories in the ministrations of Divine service.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the *Guardian* newspaper to contradict an assertion which had been made in a letter published in the *Church Times*, to the effect that her Majesty the Queen had written to him to influence his conduct with regard to the Bill for the Regulation of Public Worship. The right hon. gentleman says that there is no foundation whatever for such a statement, and he is at a loss to account for its origin.

Yesterday week, the dedication festival of St. Saviour's Church, Mortomley, the east window was filled with stained glass representing the Three Children in the Furnace, in memory of Mr. Parkin Jeffcock, who lost his life with several other explorers at the Oaks Colliery explosion in 1866. The school children and choir were treated with tea and supper respectively. At evensong the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, Vicar of Wolstanton, from Daniel iii. 25.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Worcester consecrated the new Church of All Saints, Bromsgrove. It is in the Geometrical style, from the designs of Mr. Cotton, of Birmingham. It consists of nave (with aisles), chancel (with apse), and a western tower. It will accommodate 620 persons, and is for a district comprising 4000 inhabitants. It has cost nearly £5000, towards which Bishop Philpott contributed £1000. At a subsequent luncheon Lord Lyttelton presided, and the Bishops of Oxford and Nottingham took part in the proceedings.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held, on Tuesday morning, at the offices of the corporation, Southampton-street, Strand. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Thomas Blackburne. Mr. R. T. Pigott read the report, which stated that "the accounts for the past year show a steadily increasing interest in the objects of the corporation. The annual subscriptions amount to £958 8s. 6d., as against £816 1s. 9d. received in the corresponding period in 1873-2, showing an increase of £140 6s. 9d. The collections were £266 5s. 11d., as compared with £233 19s. 7d. in the preceding year; and £791 11s. 11d. have been received on account of legacies. During the same period grants have been made to the extent of £4282 to 290 cases, in sums varying in amount from £5 to £25." The secretary stated that the Archbishop of York has consented to become a patron of the corporation.

The *Guardian* records the movements of some of the bishops:—The Bishop of Gloucester is leaving for Switzerland; the Bishop of Rochester will shortly go to Scotland; the Bishop of London was in his old diocese of Lincoln last week; the Bishop of Peterborough is in the Lake district; and the Bishop of Winchester is in the Channel Islands, part of his diocese. A correspondent at Guernsey kindly furnishes us with some particulars of the Bishop's doings in the Channel Islands, as follows:—"His Lordship arrived in Guernsey last week, and, assisted by Bishop Ryan, has administered the rite of confirmation, in the English and French languages, to a large number of candidates. On Sunday last the Bishop preached to an overflowing congregation in the fine old parish church of St. Peter Port on behalf of the S.P.G., and on Tuesday delivered his charge in the same edifice. A procession was afterwards formed, headed by the Bishop of Winchester and Bishop Ryan, and consisting of the Dean of Guernsey, the Rector of St. Peter Port, the whole of the clergy of the island, the Corporation, &c., which passed through the streets of the town to the new Church of St. Barnabas, which is built in memory of the late Rector of St. Peter Port, the Rev. C. S. Guille, in one of the lowest and most densely populated districts of that parish. His Lordship then consecrated the church, preaching an eloquent sermon. The church is designed by Mr. Blomfield, the well-known ecclesiastical architect, and will seat 500 persons, the sittings being entirely free and open. Among the gifts we may notice a beautiful font of Irish marble, by the Meyrick family, in memory of Miss Guille, sister of the late Rector; the organ, by the Misses M'ulloch. There have been several handsome anonymous donations. The Bishop is to visit Alderney and Sark, and next week will proceed to Jersey."

SWIMMING-RACES IN THE SERPENTINE.

The aquatic entertainment given by the London Swimming Club in the Serpentine, on the morning of the last Bank Holiday, was the most useful demonstration that has been ever held in Hyde Park. The Duke of Cambridge had kindly allowed the hours for bathing to be extended to ten o'clock; and further military countenance was given to the fête by the presence of the excellent band of the Coldstream Guards, which played, under the leadership of Mr. Fred Godfrey, close by the London Swimming Club's marquee. The first was a 200-yards race, across the Serpentine and back. Close upon a dozen muscular men of the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards dashed into the Serpentine for this race, swam across with vigour, if not with much skill, and returned, with Private Bradley first, Corporal Niess second, and Private Townshend third. Then followed a wonderful example of swift swimming. A gold medal and two silver medals were offered for a 1000-yards handicap race for amateurs. Thirteen competed. The start was from the eastern end, the bridge being the goal. The amateur champion, Mr. D. Ainsworth, one of the most accomplished swimmers of the Serpentine Club, was the last to plunge in, after giving the others starts varying from 3 min. 40 secs. to 50 secs. Quite a quarter of the distance ahead were the leaders. Nothing daunted, Ainsworth swam along on his side with a dashing overhand-stroke, caught up to and passed the ruck in the gallant style illustrated in the centre sketch, seemingly equalling the ducks he glided by in buoyancy and surpassing them in swiftness, and actually reaching the goal second, having swum the length of the Serpentine in about 16 min. 51 sec., while G. Spong, the first man, who had a start of three minutes, took 19 min. 35 sec. in swimming the course. C. Whyte, jun., who swam in third, subsequently dived from a boat to the rescue of his father, Professor White, five-mile champion, who kindly acted as a "subject," in order to show the best way to save a person from drowning. The safest method of performing this public service is best described in Professor Whyte's own words:—

"Supposing the drowning person to have sunk, dive down with your eyes open, and, approaching the body from behind, seize hold of the hair, or, in case of baldness, either arm near the shoulder; then get into a perpendicular position, tread water, and you are up to the surface in the twinkling of an eye; next, get well behind, still treading water, and catch the patient by both armpits; and, lastly, throw yourself on your back, and you swim backwards to shore with the greatest ease. Never let a drowning person clutch you. For the recognised way of restoring the apparently drowned, every swimmer should apply to Mr. Lambton Young, secretary of the Royal Humane Society, 4, Trafalgar-square."

A practical exhibition of the Royal Humane Society's method of restoring the apparently drowned was given, in accordance with the useful suggestion of the Duke of Edinburgh. Professor Whyte was drawn by his son to one of the Humane Society's boats, pulled on board, and skilfully manipulated on the Sylvester principle by Mr. Superintendent Williams, who speedily had the satisfaction of seeing his patient recover and deftly plunge into the water again. The final race was for the championship of England—distance, a mile. The swimmers were three of the expertest exemplars of the art in the kingdom, E. T. Jones, of Leeds, victor, being one of the most skilful swimmers we have ever seen, his powerful side-stroke combining (as the "Dolphin" of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* truly remarks) the excellences of past champions into a perfect style of swift swimming. Jones won the mile race fifty yards ahead of Henry Parker, who was the same distance ahead of Willie Beckwith, the most promising young swimmer of the day. The champion's time was 30 min. 3 sec.

We may add that the Serpentine fête was organised by Mr. J. G. Elliott, honorary secretary of the London Swimming Club, the most zealous promoter of swimming in the metropolis, who has been the means of teaching this pleasurable and useful accomplishment to hundreds of young men.

THE GAME OF BASE-BALL.

This American game was exhibited last week at Lord's Cricket Ground, and at Prince's Ground, Brompton; and it was again performed this week at the Crystal Palace, by the players of Boston, United States, and of the Philadelphia Athletic Club. It is new to Europe, and some account of it, with our illustration, may be needful to the reader. We are reminded, however, that there was an old rustic game in England called baseball, which is mentioned by Shakespeare, and was still practised in the last century. The American game is something like what we call "rounders." Its name is derived from the bases, which serve the purpose of wickets at cricket. There are four of these, placed at the four angles of a square, and joined to one another by a broad line or crease marked in whitening on the turf. It is along this line that the players run, passing from base to base all round the four sides of the square, and scoring something for each journey. The bases consist of small squares of canvas pinned down on to the turf. The implements of the game are simple. The bat is a long round club, something like an elongated ninepin, 2½ in. in circumference in the thickest part, made of rattan in the centre, and covered with willow or some other wood. It tapers towards the handle, which should be strong yet supple, and so as to be easily grasped. The ball is like a tennis-ball, but softer, and about as large and as heavy as a cricket-ball. It has more bound than either, being made partly of indiarubber and woollen yarn, covered with leather. The sides of the square of bases measure 90 ft., and at each corner a base is made. The first of these is called the home base; here the batsman takes his stand, while the pitcher—the bowler, as he would be at cricket—is stationed 45 feet off, and equidistant from the first and third bases. The ball is thrown at the batsman, through the air. It is the batsman's aim to hit the ball far enough away to enable him to complete the circuit of the bases before it is returned by a fielder. Each man who accomplishes this, even if he has to stop at one or two of the bases while another of his side bats, scores a run. A batsman is put out by a fair catch, or even by a catch on the first bound from a foul hit, and also by the ball being held at the base he is running for, before he arrives there. Each of the two sides consists of nine players; but the side is out not when all, but when three, of the players have succumbed. The striker may within certain limits ask for the style of ball which he likes. Hits are divided into fair hits and foul hits. Fair hits are those hit forwards of two lines drawn in continuation of the lines of the square. Foul hits are those which pass behind it. Thus, what would be cuts and leg-hits in cricket are foul hits, what would be drives in cricket are fair hits. A striker is put out if a foul hit is fielded on the first bound or if a fair hit is caught. He is also out if he is unable to make a base before the ball is returned to the baseman, a method of expiring somewhat corresponding to a "run-out" at cricket, with this difference—that instead of the base being touched by the fieldsmen, as in the putting down of a wicket at cricket, the runner is touched with the ball. It

is to be observed that, when a man on a base leaves his base, if there is a man on a base in front of him, he must likewise proceed. So it often happens that a player is forced out by the incapacity or ill success of the player behind him. The game is, as at cricket, won by the side making the most runs; a run being obtained, as we have said, when one of the in side has succeeded in passing round all the bases during the innings of his side. A run is exceedingly hard to obtain, ten being a good total score for a side in the whole nine hands, twenty an exceptionally fine one. The eighteen American players showed great activity and skill. Both sides wore uniforms, consisting of white flannel shirts and caps and knickerbockers; but the Boston men wore stockings and belts of scarlet, while the Philadelphians wore the same garments in blue. The batting appeared to be excellent, as was undoubtedly the fielding, and some of the catches made elicited immense applause. As each of the four fielders nearest to the batsman had to act as a sort of wicket-keeper, it will easily be understood how important is first-rate fielding. Further information may be got from a little book published by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons, "The American Base-Ball Manual," by Mr. Henry Chadwick, of New York.

LAW AND POLICE.

A testimonial, consisting of a book and a cheque for 350 guineas, has been presented by the principal firms of London solicitors to Mr. Thomas Wolfe Braithwaite, who for more than thirty years has filled an important post at the Record and Writ Clerks Office in Chancery.

Miss Helen, a governess at Brierfield, near Burnley, obtained, at the Manchester Assizes, £250 damages against Mr. M'Erwin, surgeon's assistant, near Sheffield.

Miss Alice Raikstraw, of St. Oswald's-grove, Manchester, sued Mr. Joseph C. Nottingham, an engineer in Portsmouth dockyard, for damages for breach of promise of marriage at the same assizes, and obtained £100 damages.

Miss Houseman, the daughter of a widow having a small farm near Ripley Castle, was awarded £200 damages at the Leeds Assizes for a breach of promise of marriage by the son of a well-to-do farmer named Verity.

Mrs. Smith, a widow, who has been twice married, recovered £20 damages, at the Guildford Assizes, for breach of promise from a Mr. Thomas Betts, the manager of a large rope manufactory in the east end of London. They were members of the same congregation, and one of the acts relied on to prove the promise was that the defendant had had his name painted on the complainant's pew. It was stated that defendant excused himself from fulfilling his engagement with the plaintiff because "the Lord revealed to him that she might not be his wife."

Damages to the amount of £75 were awarded, by consent, in an action for breach of promise, at the Gloucester Assizes, brought against a Methodist minister by a woman formerly in his father's service, and now about fifty years old.

Mr. Swanborough, a theatrical manager, has been sued at the Gloucester Assizes by Mr. Appleyard, a solicitor, for £931, being the total of several sums of money advanced to him, with interest, to carry on a professional speculation in connection with the Royalty Theatre, and damages to the amount of £885 were awarded.

A curious action was tried at the Bristol Assizes on Wednesday. Mr. Broad, a gentleman residing at Falmouth, brought an action against Dr. Lyle, a medical superintendent of a lunatic asylum near Exeter. The plaintiff went mad through being crossed in a love affair, and was confined in the defendant's asylum. While there he jumped out of a window, and the shock, while restoring his reason, brought on paralysis. It was held that the defendant had not been guilty of negligence, and the plaintiff was non-suited.

Seventeen hundred pounds damages, being £700 more than had been paid into court, were awarded at the Guildford Assizes, in an action brought against the London and Brighton Railway Company by the Rev. J. L. Bere, proprietor of a school at Sunbury, for compensation on account of severe injuries which he had sustained in an accident on the company's line, at Eastbourne, last August.

Mr. Arthur Chichester, eldest son of Sir Arthur Chichester, was adjudicated bankrupt, on Tuesday, at the county court at Barnstable. The liabilities were stated at £5355.

Two bad-meat cases were heard at the Guildhall on Monday. In one the defendant was fined 20s. and costs for having had in his possession 117 putrid pigs' hearts, and in the other a drover was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having sent to market the carcass of a pig that had died on the way.

John Liddell, of Star-alley, Mark-lane, a master watch-maker, has had to appear at the Mansion House, charged with unlawfully detaining two chronometers, the property of a shipowner. On being arrested, thirty-seven pawnbrokers' duplicates of watches and articles of jewellery, on which £116 had been raised, were found in his possession. Many of these articles had been left with him for repair, but had never been returned. Other charges were brought against him on Tuesday, two cases being selected, and he was fined £10 and the value of two watches, or four months' imprisonment.

At the Mansion House, on Thursday, the Lord Mayor resumed the investigation of the charge against Messrs. E. H. Hartmont, E. Del Banco, and L. D. Heyneman, merchants, of having conspired together to defraud Mr. H. W. Askeu and others of various sums of money by inducing them to become shareholders in the Ruby Consolidated Mining Company. The Lord Mayor committed Mr. Hartmont and Mr. Heyneman for trial, but admitted them to bail in very large sums. The third defendant, Mr. Del Banco, is absent from the country.

At Marlborough-street, yesterday week, Mr. William Douglas Frere and Mr. Charles J. Johnson were each fined 40s. for disorderly conduct at the Café Riche, Piccadilly.

Edward M'Farlane, grocer, of 173, Kentish Town-road, and Henry Johnson, of 178, Kentish Town-road, have pleaded guilty, at Marylebone, to selling coffee adulterated with chicory. In the case of Johnson the coffee was adulterated with chicory to the extent of one sixth, and of M'Farlane's one fourth. Mr. Mansfield fined each of the defendants 20s., and 19s. 6d. costs. At Bow-street, on Wednesday, Hanson and Herley, living in Drury-lane and Princes-street, were fined 5s. and 10s. for selling adulterated milk. At Greenwich, Stephen Beckitt, of Edward-street, Deptford, was fined 20s. and costs for a similar offence. Thomas Percival, milk-dealer, Davis-street, Manchester, was, on Wednesday, fined £10 for selling milk adulterated with water.

The man who formerly called himself the Rev. C. S. Bore, but who has been lately collecting subscriptions in the dress of a fireman, was again brought up at the Southwark Police Court, yesterday week, on the prosecution of the Charity Organisation Society, on the charge of fraudulently obtaining money. Mr. Benson gave him three months' hard labour.

Thirty-two summonses having been taken out by the London School Board against parents who had neglected to send their children to school, the cases came before the Hammersmith magistrate yesterday week, and several of the defendants were fined.—At Hammersmith, on Wednesday, George Anderson was fined £10 for pretending to be a constable of the Metropolitan Police Force. At the same court Charles Allen Blythe was charged with stealing a diamond ring. The prisoner offered a genuine diamond ring to a pawnbroker in pledge for £10, and while the contract was being made out changed it for one like it of paste. He was remanded.

Mr. Henry Young Henderson, of Windsor, was summoned at Wandsworth, on Monday, for wilfully damaging a railway carriage. The defendant was a passenger in a first-class carriage from Waterloo to Kingston on the night of the 18th ult. While lying down he kicked one of the arms of the seat and broke it. Between Wandsworth and Putney he looked out of window; one of the curtains blew in his face, and he tore it down. The defence was that he had been out to dinner, and something he had taken (solid or fluid?) disagreed with his head. Mr. Ingham fined him £5, in addition to 7s. 6d. the damage, and 3s. costs.

Mr. W. C. Cockroft, of Sidney-road, Colney-hatch, and Spitalfields, was summoned at Clerkenwell, yesterday week, for having on two occasions attempted to defraud the Great Northern Railway Company. Mr. Cooke fined the defendant 20s. and costs in each case.

The Shoreham (Sussex) magistrates on Tuesday committed for trial Litchfield Green, secretary to the South of England Mutual Marine Assurance Association, for embezzlement. Bail in £1000 was admitted.

William Mallard pleaded guilty, at the Bristol Assizes, on Tuesday, to having embezzled about £1300 during his twenty-seven years' employment as rate collector for Bedminster. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

William Hopwood, a butcher, of Stockport, who was one of the witnesses in the Tichborne case, was sentenced, at Chester, last Saturday, to twelve months' imprisonment for bigamy.

Josiah Buttifant, late secretary of the Norwich Building Society, charged with defrauding the society of upwards of £10,000, has been arrested at Valencia, in Spain.

Frederick Hand, about sixty years old, and occupying a respectable position, was brought up on a charge of bigamy, at the Liverpool Assizes, on Wednesday. It was proved that he had deserted his wife some years ago, and, having formed the acquaintance of a young woman at Liverpool, married her in January last. It was afterwards discovered that his first wife was alive at the time, although she died soon afterwards. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

At Birkenhead Police Court, yesterday week, the magistrates ordered about twenty tons of South American beef and tongues, which arrived from Montevideo on the previous day by the steamer Chimborazo, to be destroyed. The meat was rotten.

Barrett and M'Cartney, two rough-looking young fellows, convicted at the Liverpool Assizes, on Monday, of assaulting and robbing a man named Thompson, were sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes each from the "cat," in addition to the punishment, in M'Cartney's case of seven years' penal servitude, and in Barrett's of eighteen months' hard labour.—Twenty lashes with the "cat" were given in Nottingham Gaol, on Tuesday, to Burrows, who had been convicted forty-two times of various offences, and was lately sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and a flogging for a robbery with violence. The prisoner seemed to suffer acutely, and fainted when his punishment was finished.—Charles Haynes was charged at Worship street yesterday week, before Mr. Bushby, with stabbing his wife. The case having been proved, the prisoner, in defence, charged his wife with drinking to excess. She was, he said, a very good wife in the morning, but before night she "abstained and imbued" a large quantity of stimulants, which made her quarrelsome and "incapable." The prisoner was remanded.—An Irishman is in custody at Ashton-under-Lyne on the charge of having murdered his wife. The man and the woman and a lodger of theirs had been drinking and quarrelling.—While labouring under a fit of insanity, Samuel Knight, a butcher, at Watford, killed one of his children, a little girl four years of age, by cutting her throat, and then tried, but failed, to commit suicide. At an inquest the jury found that the man was of unsound mind.—Near Newport, in the county of Mayo, on Sunday morning, a man named Doherty killed his wife by striking her on the head with a stool, and also severely injured one of his children. The man is supposed to be insane.—Anderson, the shoemaker, who had pleaded guilty to stabbing his daughter, was sentenced, on Wednesday, at the Dublin Commission Court, to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—James Henry Gibbs was found guilty at the Monmouth Assizes, yesterday week, of the murder of his wife at St. Melons, Cardiff, in May last, and was sentenced to death.—Thomas Macdonald, who a fortnight ago was sentenced to death for the murder of Bridget Welsh, at Plymouth, was hanged on Monday within the Devon County Gaol at Exeter. Calcraft was the executioner, but he had an assistant with him.

The relief of Derry was celebrated in that city, on Wednesday, with a grand procession of apprentice boys and Orangemen.

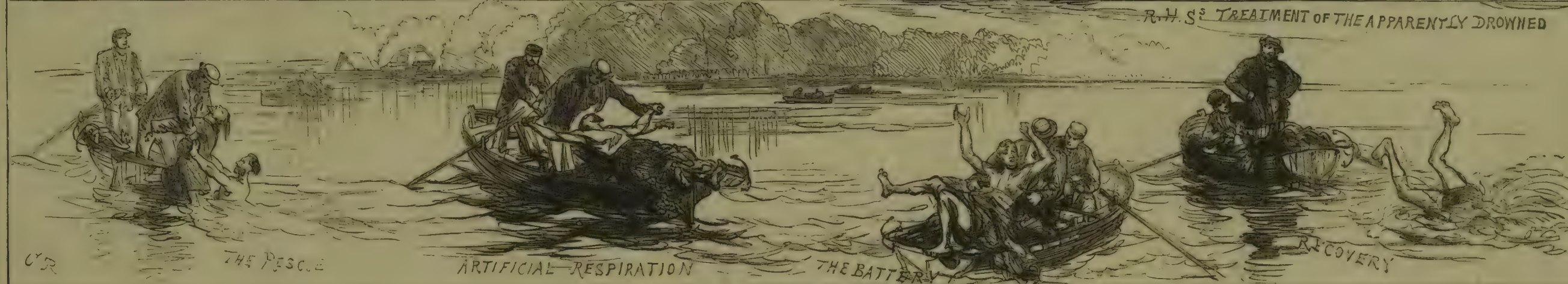
Before thousands of spectators, the annual Highland games and athletic sports took place, last Saturday, at Nairn.

The appointment of Mr. David Peter Chalmers as Queen's Advocate for the Gold Coast Colony is gazetted.

A thunderstorm passed over Edinburgh last Saturday evening. Two small turrets of the crown of St. Giles's Cathedral were destroyed. Two or three persons were slightly hurt.

The London and North-Western Railway Company's new line between Birmingham and Harborne was opened for passenger and goods traffic on Tuesday. This new line will be of great service to the neighbourhood, and afford communication with all parts of the London and North-Western system.

The lamented death of Mr. Charles Emery, a young artist much esteemed by his acquaintance, was mentioned last week. He threw himself into the Thames, from a steam-boat near the Pimlico pier, to save the life of a child that was drowning. Mr. Emery was a good swimmer, and would probably have done with safety what he so nobly sought to do. But it is believed that he struck his head against something in the water, and so lost power to contend with the tide, then running very high. He was seen to emerge and make two or three uncertain strokes, after which he sank; but the child was saved, being taken up by a boat. This happened on Monday week. Mr. Emery was scarcely twenty-three years of age. He was unmarried, but supported an invalid father, and gave some aid to others of his family, by his earnings as an artist. It is proposed by several friends to raise a subscription for the benefit of those whom this good son so dutifully cared for. An account has been opened at the Union Bank, where payments may be made.



SWIMMING IN THE SERPENTINE.



THE AMERICANS PLAYING BASE-BALL AT PRINCE'S GROUND.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Grouse-shooting began on Wednesday, and in most of the districts from which reports have been received the sport appears to have been comparatively poor. Fifeshire forms an exception to the unfavourable reports received generally from Scotland respecting the grouse. The late rains have more or less injured all winged game in Scotland. Previously to that time, though not so plentiful as in former years, the game, with the exception of grouse, was in excellent condition on most moors.

The match between the counties of Surrey and Notts, played at Kennington-oval, resulted, on Tuesday, in the victory of Notts by one wicket. A three-days' cricket-match between Yorkshire and Lancashire was concluded at Bradford on Wednesday, Lancashire winning in one innings with a score of 209 against 107 and 69 by Yorkshire.

The Society of Archers of the United Kingdom held their thirty-first annual competition on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, at Winchester. On Wednesday the weather was very bad for shooting, but on Thursday it cleared up, and the conclusion of the competition was a brilliant exhibition of shooting. Major Fisher again won the champion gold medal, and Mrs. Pond was the winner of the gold challenge braces and brooch, displacing Mrs. Hornblow, who has won it ten times consecutively. The local prizes given by the city tradesmen were shot for yesterday week, and were worth over £100, but they were confined to local competition.

The Scottish croquet championship, contested at Moffat, was won, after a close game, by Mr. Christie, who has to play Mr. Forest of Auchentarra, the present champion, for the Scottish championship and medal. The ladies' championship was won by Miss Logan.

Out of the thirteen yachts entered at Cowes for the race for the £100 Cup given by a member of the squadron for competition by yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron that had never won a prize in the United Kingdom during the last twenty years, ten started, on Thursday week. Colonel Stirling's yawl Chanticleer won the cup, the Earl of Gosford's Ayacanora being second. The Egeria was the Prince of Wales's Challenge Cup, yesterday week, and, having won it twice before, now keeps it. Mr. D. Richardson's cutter Cythera, on Tuesday, won the vice-commodore's prize at the regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, but a protest against the decision was entered. The race for the Town Cup, worth £100, at the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, at Cowes, took place on Wednesday, over the new Queen's course. There were thirteen entries, but only ten starters. The Corinne arrived at the goal at four minutes past three, winning the Town Cup. The Gwendoline, after a splendid fight, came in next, only 20 sec. after the winner.

George Brown, the champion oarsman of America, has challenged Joseph Sadler, the English champion, to row him an international scullers' race five miles (two miles and a half and return), for the sum of £500 a side and the championship of the world, on any suitable course in either Ireland or America. If the race be rowed in Ireland, each party is to pay his own expenses; and if in America, he will allow Sadler £60 for expenses. The race is to be rowed during September or October.

On Tuesday the largest of the coils except one of the 81-ton gun was welded at Woolwich, under the great steam-hammer. It weighs nearly twenty-six tons, and is larger by five tons than any coil that had previously been made.

An illustration of the Beisa antelope, in the gardens of the Zoological Society, was given last week. It has been suggested that we should explain the cause of the horns, in the present specimen, inclining together towards the tips. It is simply that a ring was placed round the two horns with a rope attached to it for the purpose of securing the animal. The appearance of the specimen has been greatly marred by this treatment. The illustration represents the horns as they would be if the direction of their growth had not been interfered with.

ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—Festham, near (Croydon) (Founded in 1844).—There are now 278 children in the house. There is no endowment. The charity is dependent upon the voluntary benevolence of the public, from whom the board earnestly ask increased support. THOMAS W. AVELING, Hon. Sec. Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street. Office, 40, King-street, Chesham.

PUPILS WANTED.—MACLURE and MACDONALD, Lithographers to the Queen, having completed their new and spacious buildings in Queen Victoria-street, to which they have now removed, have vacancies for a few well-educated young gentlemen as Pupils. Applications, with specimens showing capacity, and stating age, may be made to the above address. A moderate premium will be required.—Turret Printing Offices.

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3. Oak, One Stop ..	1 6 3	1 11 6	2 2 0	2 12 6	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 13 6	4 4 0	4 14 6
4. Carved Oak, One Stop ..	1 6 3	1 11 6	2 2 0	2 12 6	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 13 6	4 4 0	4 14 6
5. Rosewood, Walnut, or Oak, Eleven Stops ..	2 12 6	3 13 6	4 4 0	4 14 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	6 6 0
6. Oak, Fifteen Stops ..	3 13 6	4 4 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 7 0	7 7 0
7. Rosewood or Walnut, Eleven Stops, Percussion ..	3 13 6	4 4 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 7 0	7 7 0
8. Rosewood or Walnut, Fifteen Stops, Percussion ..	4 14 6	5 5 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 7 0	7 7 0	7 7 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
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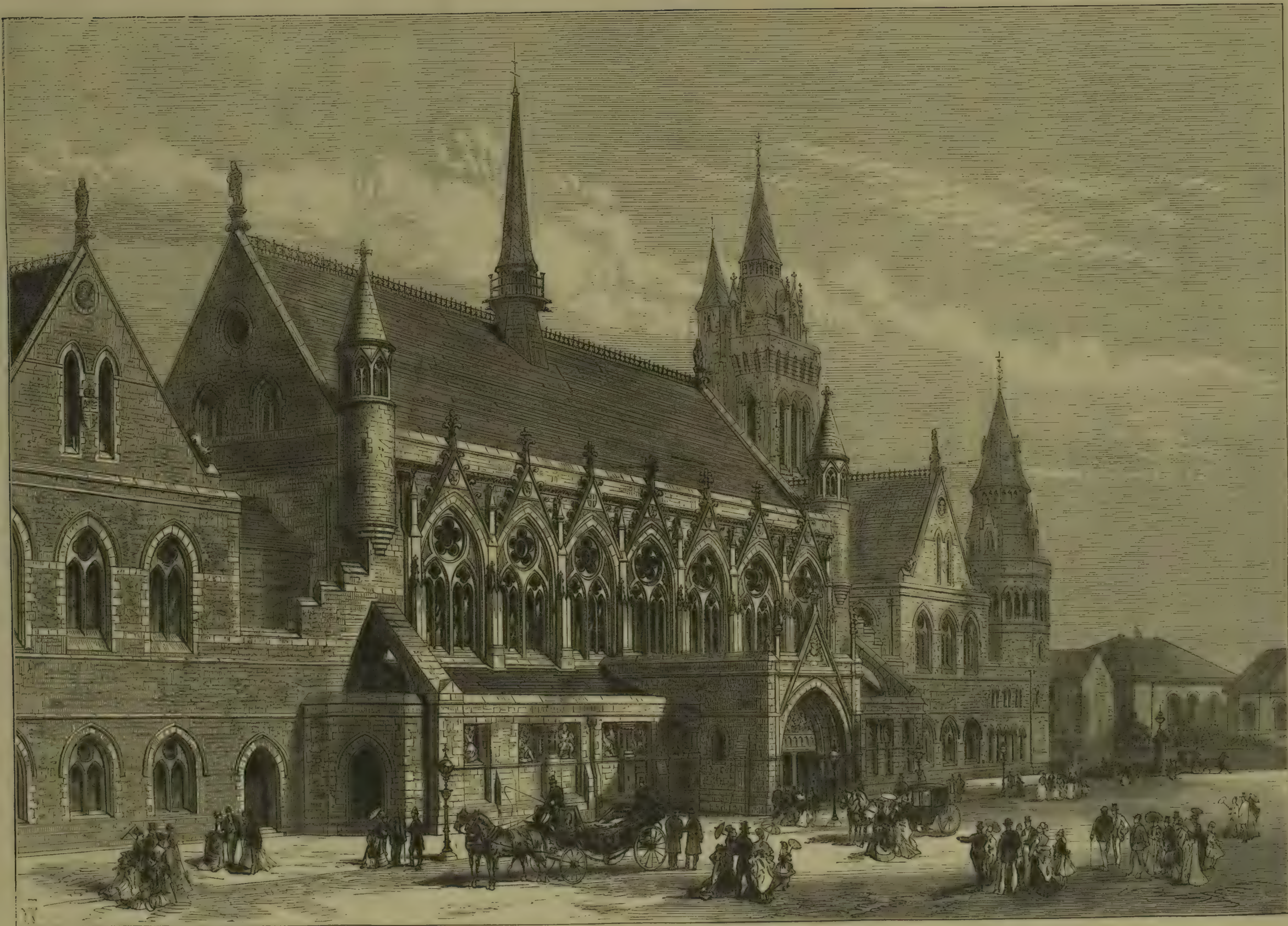
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THE NEW GUILDHALL, PLYMOUTH, OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THURSDAY.

THE NEW GUILDHALL, PLYMOUTH.

The new Guildhall at Plymouth, opened, on Thursday, by the Prince of Wales, is the fourth building of its kind that has been erected in the borough. The first was probably built in Edward IV.'s reign, when Plymouth was a small fishing-town. It was situated near Sutton Pool, the old harbour of the port. The second hall was erected in 1606, in High-street, a more central part of the town as it was then. It was a not unpicturesque structure, built on arches, under and around which the market was held. This building was taken down in 1800, and on the same site was built the Guildhall which up to this time has served for civic purposes during the present century. It is an unsightly and inconvenient building, in the pseudo-Gothic style which prevailed in George III.'s time. The architect, Mr. Eveleigh, of Bath, undertook to provide, within a very limited space, a Guildhall, a mayoralty house, with dining-rooms and kitchens, prisons, guard-rooms, and market-house. His plans were adopted, and he spent about £7000; but he had promised too much, and it was soon found that the building was quite unsuited for any one of the intended purposes. Nearly fifty years ago it was proposed to build a better Guildhall, but the ratepayers were not prepared to meet its cost. In 1851 the Corporation acquired a site for the intended building, and, about the same time, architects were invited to send in designs. The competition, however, was checked, and nothing came of it. In 1869 the Town Council resolved on moving seriously in the matter. Designs were invited, and on the advice of Mr. Waterhouse, the professional referee, those of Messrs. Alfred Norman and James Hine, architects, of Plymouth, were accepted. Shortly afterwards a contract was entered into with Messrs. Call and Petrick for the erection of the new Guildhall, for £32,475. Some additions have since been made to the original scheme.

The new buildings are situated in the centre of the town. They are planned in two blocks, with an open space between them more than 100 ft. wide. The tower and west end of the ancient Church of St. Andrew—which Sir Gilbert Scott is restoring—form the side of the quadrangle, and an unappropriated site in Westwell-street is on the opposite side. In the northern block of the Guildhall buildings are the council chamber, forming externally and internally an important central feature of the composition, and the offices of the town clerk, the chamberlain, the town surveyors, the School Board, and the Chamber of Commerce, with committee-room attached. In the southern block the great hall is the central structure, opposite the council chamber, with the police court at the east end, and the sessions courts at the west end. A striking feature of the southern block is a tower, 190 ft. high, the top of which commands a wide view of the town and neighbourhood. The public gallery of the law courts is reached by an octagon tower, 90 ft. high, and there is a loftier tower, of the same form, at the west end of the public offices. The whole group forms the most important example of modern Gothic in the West of England. It is in the Early Pointed style. The wings are treated in broad and simple masses, leading up to central features of striking richness and dignity. The chief building material is the blue-grey local limestone or marble, the plinths being granite, and the dressings of Portland stone. Polished serpentine and granite and the fine-grained Mansfield sandstone are also introduced in portions of the exterior.

The interior of the large hall, opened by the Prince with a silver key, and where the banquet and concerts subsequently took place, must now be described. It consists of a nave 58 ft. wide and 146 ft. in length, including the orchestra, with aisles on each side. These open into the nave with two arcades of seven arches each, the pillars supporting which are of polished granite, from Messrs. Freeman's quarries at Penryn. The tracery windows of the lofty clerestory follow the number of the arches below. The hall seats about 2200 persons, and has six separate doorways for ingress and egress.

There is a great deal of sculpture and carving externally. On the various gables are lifesize figures of Edward I., the English Justinian; Edward the Black Prince, who visited Plymouth; Henry VI., in whose reign the town was incorporated; Sir Francis Drake (twice Mayor of Plymouth), Queen Victoria, and the present Prince of Wales. These are by Mr. Trevenen, with one exception—the statue of Edward the Black Prince. This statue is the work of Mr. Hems, of Exeter, who carved all the capitals throughout the building, and executed all the other carving of stone and wood, designing this ornamentation in accordance with the architectural style. In front of the great hall are twelve very fine sculptured panels, representing the Arts and Sciences, Religion and Law, Peace and War, by Boulton.

Different subjects connected with the history of Plymouth will be represented in fourteen windows of the great hall. Four of these are already promised, and one, by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of Covent-garden, is fixed. It represents the sea-captains of Queen Elizabeth playing at bowls on the Illoe, when Fleming comes up to tell Drake that the Spanish Armada is in sight. "Let us have our game out, and fight them afterwards."

Our view of the new Guildhall is from a photograph by Mr. W. Heath, of George-street, Plymouth. We shall give some illustrations, next week, of the opening ceremony and festivities in the town.

THE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS' CAMP.

Last week beheld the tenth annual meeting of the National Artillery Association at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness. There, at the mouth of the Thames, on a low sandy point of the Essex shore, six miles beyond Southend and forty-five miles from London, were 110 selected detachments, in all upwards of 1100 of the best-trained artillerymen between the north of Scotland and the south-west of England, encamped, under the strictest Government regulations, to compete for prizes given to the most skilful. Of the 1100 in camp 140 came from Scotland—from Forfar, Fife, and Lanark; 200 from the north of England, 330 from London and the southern home counties, 200 from Lancashire and Cheshire, 30 from Wales, and one from Anglesey. The muster included the 3rd Anglesey; the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Cheshire; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Cinque Ports; the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Durham; four detachments of the City of Edinburgh; the 1st and 3rd Essex; the 5th Fife; the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Forfar; two detachments of the 3rd Glamorgan; the 1st, 5th, 10th, and 12th Kent; the 1st Lanark; the 1st, 4th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, and 19th Lancashire; the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Lincoln; the 1st London; the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Middlesex; four detachments of the Midlothian corps, the 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne, the 2nd Norfolk; the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Northumberland; the 1st Shropshire, the 1st Stafford; the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Suffolk; the 1st Surrey; the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sussex; four detachments of the 4th East York, three of the 1st and 2nd North York, and four of the 2nd and 4th West York.

The camp was prepared by the detachment of Royal Artillery stationed at Shoeburyness. It was pitched on the Government ground just outside the school. It not only gave sleep-

ing accommodation to the 1100 men, but it had accommodation for a large number of officers. The camp was one of instruction both for officers and men. So strong was the desire of artillery volunteers to enter the encampment that many had to be refused, solely on the ground that the camp was limited, and the ranges would not admit of more than a certain amount of work being got over in the week. The camp was passed over into the hands of the volunteers in regular military fashion. The turn of day and night duty was shared by all alike in the course of the week. Colonel Fisher, R.A., the commandant of the station, with the approval of the Secretary of State for War, had appointed Colonel Godby, R.A., to be commandant of the camp. His Brigade Major was Colonel Court, of the 1st Cinque Ports Artillery; the Camp Adjutant was Lieutenant Gorman, of the 8th Cinque Ports; and the Camp Quartermaster was Quartermaster Cox, R.A. Major J. Hunter, Captain C. Serbutt, R.A., and Lieutenant Dobbs, 1st Middlesex, had the charge of the Control department. The officers' mess was in a large tent, to which officers only were admitted. The men had a magnificent marquee, capable of holding all of them at once, and every man's place was marked out. The cooking was done by the Royal Artillery messmen in the "broad arrow" cooking-stoves, just as for armies in the field. There was no dependence on the outer world for anything, the contract being that the men should pay at the rate of 1s. 6d. a day for all they ate and drank (with the exception of excisable liquors), and the officers at the rate of 4s. 6d. There were no public bars nearer than two miles on one side and three quarters of a mile on the other.

The volunteers at Shoeburyness this year have had sources of instruction open to them which they have often desired, but never before been able to obtain. For the first time at Shoeburyness detachments of volunteers have been set to learn the drill of the modern monster ordnance. They have applied themselves to the gun-drill, in which, by the proper use of the powerful movable tripods in use at the school, the heaviest ordnance is slung for mounting; and to the sling waggon-drill, which teaches how to lift and remove the lighter garrison guns, such as 32-pounders, with their standing carriages, at one and the same operation. In addition to this useful work, every detachment has been put through a course of Armstrong-gun drill, mortar drill, Moncrieff-gun drill, and the manipulation of the 9-in. 12-ton gun. The most interesting work was in the shell and 40-pounder Armstrong competitions. The shell competition consisted of each detachment firing five rounds of shell from 64-pounders, three with time fuses and three with percussion fuses, the distance being 1400 yards. This is the first time in which bursting shells have been used at a volunteer meeting. As it was not safe for the markers to approach within 700 yards of the target, some delay took place in scoring, and only two batteries could be used for this purpose. The Queen's prize was won by the first detachment of the 1st North York (Middlesborough), with the splendid score of 54 points. The competition was fired at 1200 yards and 1600, each shot alternately at each range, the projectile being solid shot, and the weapon the 40-pounder Armstrong, and the 54 points represent four direct hits—"targets," as they are called—and one ricochet hit. This represents as high a score as ever won the Queen's prize since the firing has been with the scientific weapons. The prizes in the 40-pounder Armstrong competition were thus awarded:—The association prize of £50 to the second detachment of the 3rd Durham, with forty-eight points in 6 min. 5 sec.; Messrs. Elkington's prize of £20 to the first detachment of the same corps, with forty-eight points, in 6 min. 47 sec.; Lord Londesborough's prize of £20 to the 2nd Lincoln, with thirty-six points, in 7 min. 5 sec. The winners of the first prize for shell-firing proved to be the Lowestoft men, the first detachment of the 1st Suffolk, whose achievement of twenty points represents four direct hits out of five shots, in 8 min. 54 sec. They win Messrs. Burroughes and Watt's 100-guinea prize billiard table and furniture. The 8th Lancashire's second detachment also made four direct hits with the shell, and scored twenty, but took 1 min. 15 sec. longer to do the work in, and so lost four points, reducing their score to sixteen, with which they would take to Liverpool the Prince of Wales's cup.

The prizes were presented on Saturday by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, assisted by Colonel Fisher, and by Colonel Harcourt, President of the National Artillery Association. It is understood that next year's meeting will be continued during a fortnight, instead of one week.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A rifle contest for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds, including those valuable pieces of plate, the St. George's cup and Turner plate, was held last Saturday at the metropolitan ranges, Wormwood-scrubbs. Upwards of 500 competitors of the St. George's entered the lists. The St. George's challenge cup, value 100 gs., was won by Private F. A. Williams. Besides holding the cup, Mr. Williams is also awarded the gold medal of the St. George's, will be styled "cup-bearer," and be provided with a silver embroidered badge of the cup, which will always be worn on the right arm, between the elbow and the wrist. Private Hatfield won the Turner challenge plate, value 100 gs., and silver medal of the St. George's. The Ladies' challenge plate, value 50 gs., and the silver medal of the St. George's were won by Private A. Fearnhead. In the second series of prizes, value £58, the winners were Messrs. Rosenthal, Fearnhead, Pott, Ingram, Leonard, Torr, Waller, Thorne, Bassett, Hull, Penn, Cutting, Todd, Bambridge, D. Smith, Banton, Bridge, Richardson, and Turnbull. In the third series a silver challenge shield, value £25, presented by Messrs. Ortnor and Howle, of St. James's-street, the competitors were handicapped, but Major Waller, who started at scratch, came in an easy winner. Four companies competed for the volley-firing challenge plate—ten efficient for each company, and No. 4 company were the winners. Special prizes, amounting in value to £25, were won by Messrs. Rosenthal, Dent, Wenmoth, Warren, Jamieson, D. Smith, Hull, and Cutting. There were also several consolation prizes.

The contest for the challenge cup given to the 3rd City Volunteers by Lord Napier of Magdala, hon. Colonel of the corps, was concluded on Tuesday at the butts, Rainham, and was won by the K company. A variety of other prizes were shot for.

The 46th Middlesex was inspected last Saturday by Colonel Shipley, C.B., commanding the 49th Brigade Depot, accompanied by Major Bennett, 7th Fusiliers, in the grounds adjoining Lambeth Palace. The inspecting officer minutely examined the rifles and general appearance of each of the six companies. The corps was then put through a variety of movements, and Captains Savage, Beame, and Hawkshaw were called to the front to drill the battalion. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Shipley expressed to Captain R. Routledge (who commanded the corps in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Burton-Bennet) his perfect satisfaction at all he had witnessed. There were 327 men on parade out of a total strength of 380.

The members of the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Finch,

have carried out in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, their annual competition in mounting and dismounting heavy ordnance, in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel O.B. B. Woolsey, R.A., Inspector of the Auxiliary Forces of Artillery for the Woolwich district, and most of the officers of the corps. The smartness displayed by the volunteers, as shown by the time taken to complete each operation, afforded satisfactory proof of the proficiency of the corps, and the inspecting officer at the close expressed complete satisfaction with the efficient way in which the various detachments performed their work.

The encampment of the Berkshire volunteers, which this year extended over eight days, was practically brought to a close last Saturday morning. The Hon. Artillery Company, of London, with four guns, and a full complement of men and officers, joined the volunteers on the previous Saturday afternoon at Chilton Downs. During the encampment there was a competition for prizes. Reading were the winners in the volley-firing. The Wantage company were the winners in the independent firing, obtaining a silver challenge bugle. Several prizes won in the month of July were distributed, on Friday afternoon, at Streatley, to which place the regiment marched on Tuesday. Colonel Bingham, the inspecting officer, expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the regiment, and at the way in which they acquitted themselves in the various evolutions and exercises through which they were put. The several corps left the camp-ground on Saturday.

The meeting of the Warwickshire County Rifle Association began on Monday in Stoneleigh Park. Mr. Manning's challenge cup, with £5 added, was won by Private Garsuch, Coventry; the second prize, £5, going to Sergeant Butler, also of Coventry; and the third, £4, to Corporal White, Leamington. The officers' challenge cup, with £5 added, was gained by Private Inns, Stratford-on-Avon; the second, £4, being won by Sergeant Black; and the £3 by Sergeant Worth, both of Nuneaton. Colonel Scott's challenge cup, for the highest aggregate company score, was carried off by Nuneaton, by Sergeants Black, Worth, and Wray.

A review and sham fight took place on Lanark Moor, last Saturday, which was attended by about 4000 of the Glasgow and Lanark volunteers. Colonel Gordon, of the 64th Brigade Depot, was in command, the three brigades into which the little army was formed being under Lieutenant-Colonel Fielden, Lieutenant-Colonel Mocklea, and Lieutenant-Colonel Crum-Ewing. The military spectacle was witnessed by about 20,000 persons. Owing to a horse taking fright, a lady was thrown from her carriage and had her left leg broken.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

Mr. H. Kains-Jackson, in a review of the harvest prospects for the year, which appeared in Monday's *Times*, says there is no doubt whatever that the wheat yield is, at the least, a good average in bulk and quality. As to any and what excess there is above an average, opinions are somewhat divided. A heavy balance is in favour of the judgment that this year's crop is considerably above an average. Growers and merchants whose decision is entitled to attention declare that the large crop of 1868 was not superior to this of 1874. A good English wheat crop may be considered an assured fact; and already numerous samples of the new corn are daily offered in the various markets, at prices starting from 54s. to 57s. for red wheat, 58s. to 62s. for white; while of the latter there have been a few parcels, fine and heavy enough to sell at from 65s. to 70s. per quarter. "I may here add," says Mr. Kains-Jackson, "that, from personal observation of the English wheat crop, following the reaping-machines in many fields and in different counties, the straw is stiff, strong, and healthy; that the plants are more numerous and the surfaces more level than in 1868, and that the differences between light lands and heavy soils are much less marked, the whole crop being a more even one; it will therefore certainly be a good one; but that the ears are as well set, as heavy, and as full of flour as they were on the wheat lands of 1868 cannot be allowed; a sheaf of 1874 is certainly not comparable with that of the former year, in which, be it remembered, wheat ripened without a single drawback, genial nights succeeding sunny days, without break, from spring to autumn."

Mr. Kains-Jackson goes on to say:—"To start with the British crop, there will be, I estimate, a yield of 14,000,000 and not exceeding 15,000,000 quarters of wheat, after allowing 1,000,000 quarters loss for blighted and laid fields, the effects of frost during the blooming and the thunderstorms of the last six weeks. To this home produce not less than 8,000,000 and not exceeding 9,000,000 quarters will be wanted for the 32,000,000 of our population. Judging from all accepted present estimates, California and the Atlantic American States, Russia, Hungary, Germany, France, and Turkey will have 11,000,000 quarters, which they must sell, to supply the 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 quarters required by the United Kingdom, and for which this country will be the sole applicant—the only competitor with the English buyer being the farmer, holder, or speculative investor. If this view be accurate, a loaf of bread this season will be cheap, as manufactured from good wheat at 50s. per quarter for the next three months, and after that date at a price probably lower, but which future events and prospects will determine. The English wheat crop this year, at 50s., should be worth £10,000,000 sterling more to the country than last year's yield at 60s. per quarter. The price to be paid for our wheat imports will probably reach a total of £22,000,000, against the £35,000,000 paid this year just ending."

Several interesting experiments were made near Godstone, last Saturday, with wooden houses treated by the Rev. Dr. Jones's process for rendering timber impervious to dry-rot and decay.

At a wake in Dublin the floor of a room fell, in which nearly thirty persons were assembled round the body of a child only two months old, and ten persons were so seriously injured in consequence that they were removed to the hospital, where they lie, some with broken legs and arms. There was no death.

An experiment with torpedoes against the Oberon target-ship, with double-plated hull, to represent sections of the Hercules, was made, on Thursday week, off Southsea. The charge was 500 lb. of guncotton, submerged 48 ft., and fired at 100 ft. from the ship's side. No harm was done to the hull, but the condenser of the engines was split.

In order to meet the requirements of the Government inspector to provide additional school accommodation for the children of Wimbledon, the inhabitants, not feeling disposed to have a school board, decided to build the further room required by means of voluntary subscriptions. Accordingly, on Thursday week, schools for boys, girls, and infants were opened near the railway station, and will accommodate nearly 400 children. Sir Bartle Frere, who was present, spoke at some length on the duty of providing education for the young. The schools at present existing in the parish are worked very satisfactorily on a scheme which has been drawn up by a committee of gentlemen in the parish, as the idea of a school board was not generally liked in the parish.

NEW BOOKS OF WESTERN TRAVEL.

A large amount of British capital is invested, we believe, in financial and commercial operations in Peru. There is also in that country, to the curious student of obscure antiquities, matter for historical and philosophical inquiry, as well as for pecuniary speculations. These different kinds of interest are equally provided for by Mr. T. B. Hutchinson, British Consul at Callao, in his two volumes bearing the title *Two Years in Peru* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). The author was known by several former publications to be well acquainted with the countries bordering the River Plate, and with some parts of the West African coast. He arrived in Peru, we are now told, in April, 1871, visiting the southern ports and the towns of Cuzco and Arequipa, on his way up to Callao and Lima. Much of his attention was given to the railways completed or then under construction by British directors and managers, the leader of whom seems to be Mr. Henry Meiggs. Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas before the Spanish conquest of Peru, is situated inland, beyond the mighty range of the Andes, but will soon be reached by the railway from Puno, on the shore of Lake Titicaca, which is connected with Arequipa and with the seacoast at Islay or Mollendo. Other projected lines, from Lima to the interior and in the northern provinces, will open up this country, which has great natural wealth, especially of mineral products. The successful establishments of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which Mr. Hutchinson describes, have proved of great benefit to the more accessible districts. Several notorious disasters in Peru have, indeed, of late years attracted public attention. The terrible earthquake of August, 1868, which caused much havoc at Arica, at Arequipa, and at other places, will be within the recollection of most readers. We gave some illustrations of the earthquake in this Journal. The bombardment of Callao by a Spanish war-squadron, in May, 1866, was rather a Peruvian triumph, inasmuch as the Spaniards were repulsed by the Callao batteries. At Valparaiso, in Chile, the scene of famous exploits performed by Lord Cochrane, the late Earl of Dundonald, in the Chilean war of independence fifty years ago, the Spanish ships, in 1866, were able to do greater mischief. More recently, it cannot be forgotten that in July, 1872, just after the opening of the National Exhibition at Lima, the Peruvian capital witnessed an alarming insurrection, with ferocious deeds of violence. The shocking murder of the late President Balta, soon avenged by the deaths of Gutierrez and his brother, who had attempted to set up a military dictatorship, was an event to scandalise the friends of Peru. But, in the judgment of Mr. Hutchinson, the present administration, under Manuel Pardo, is of an efficient, just, and enlightened character. There is, according to Mr. Hutchinson, no reason to doubt the ability of the Republic to discharge its obligations. A great part of his two volumes is occupied with researches in local antiquities, comparing the ruined monuments, and the sites which can be discovered, with the accounts of Spanish historians, and examining the different theories with regard to the earlier inhabitants of Peru, the Chincas and others, before the Incas began to reign. Mr. Hutchinson is inclined to discredit the Spanish authors, and to allow a smaller share than is ascribed by them to the Incas in the ancient civilisation of Peru. His views are deserving of consideration; but, whatever may be the truth concerning those remote ages, the information he gives upon the actual state of the country, and the development of its material resources, is likely to be useful. The Exhibition Palace at Lima, of which we gave some illustrations in 1872, has been converted into a permanent National Museum and Academy of Art. Some particulars respecting guano are of course mentioned in this book. It is remarkable that one of the proofs of the extreme antiquity of a nation, which formerly inhabited certain parts of the coast, is the finding of its stone utensils and carved idols, buried under the deposit of the birds to the depth of 62 ft. These must have been the accumulation of thousands of years. The pre-historic condition of South America is a mighty puzzle.

The Pacific Ocean shores and islands, not only in the southern but also in the northern region, have an increasing interest for the English people of Great Britain and those of the United States. Mr. Charles Nordhoff, of New York, gives us an interesting account of *Northern California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands* (Sampson Low). The order of enumerating those places should be reversed, as the first half of his pleasant volume is occupied with the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands. They exhibit with singular completeness the beneficial results of New England missionary teaching and guidance during the past fifty years. The whole native population, or Kanaka race, has been brought under its influence, attending schools and chapels, learning to read and adopting the laws and customs of a civilised community. The number of inhabitants, however, in all the islands does not exceed 50,000 or 60,000, having continued to decrease at an alarming rate, not so much, we presume, from excessive mortality, as from deficiency of births. This is observed among the Maories of New Zealand, and most other Polynesian and Australasian races. It is not long since we described the little insular kingdom of Hawaii, when publishing some illustrations of the funeral of the late King William Lunalilo, who has been succeeded by King David Kalakaua. The habits of the people, a goodnatured, kindly, and intelligent sort of folk, are commended by Mr. Nordhoff, and he seems to have enjoyed his tour of the islands, exploring the wild scenery of the volcanic craters and lava-fields. The great crater of Kilauea, which is nine miles in circumference and 1000 ft. deep, presents a stupendous instance of this scenery. There is no available land fit for the agricultural settler, but sugar plantations have been tried, with indifferent commercial success. Mr. Nordhoff is opposed to any proposal for the annexation of the Hawaiian archipelago to the United States. But he admits that the harbour of Pearl River, ten miles from Honolulu, the capital and chief seaport, in the island Oahu, might be a convenient naval station, if the Union Government ever wanted such a station in the Pacific Ocean. The second part of his volume is addressed more especially to the agriculturist designing to emigrate from the Atlantic States to California, or to the Oregon and Washington territories, which border on British Columbia, or front Vancouver Island across Puget Sound. It is confined to the Sacramento Valley, and to the Pacific coast districts north of San Francisco, since the author had described other districts of California in a preceding volume. One of the most important topics discussed is the immigration, behaviour, and treatment of the Chinese labourers in California. This subject has some bearing likewise upon the industrial and social prospects of our Australian colonies. The extensive and systematic mode of conducting agricultural operations in California is also worthy of remark. We are told of an estate of 18,000 acres entirely devoted to the produce of butter in nine dairy farms managed upon a uniform plan by different families who take the land, the buildings, and the cows from the landlord, paying a money rent, and breeding also for the landlord a certain number of calves. The cultivation of fruit, too, for which the climate is extremely favourable, is carried on by the Californian proprietors on the largest scale. But the most wonderful results are produced from the tule-land drainage—the reclaim-

ing, by dykes and sluices, of a great extent of overflowed marsh-land along the Sacramento river, where the decay of a vast mass of tule reeds and other vegetation has left a soil of amazing richness. When it has been drained the surface is burned, and wheat is thinly sown; after which a flock of sheep is driven over the field, to tread in the seed. This will yield, according to Mr. Nordhoff, as much as forty to sixty bushels an acre for the first crop. It is only for the second crop that the land will need to be ploughed; but the ground, to a depth of six feet, is so loose and shaky that the plough-horses must be shod with broad pieces of wood, that their feet may not sink into it. Besides these reports of utilitarian value, Mr. Nordhoff's book contains some views of the forest scenery of the Columbia river, the Farallon Isles, with their sea-lions and variety of sea-fowl, and the land-locked inlets of the American shore inside of Juan de Fuca Strait, to the south of Vancouver Island.

The observations of a naval officer, Lieutenant H. E. Crosdale, who went in 1870 to join the flagship of the British squadron in the Pacific, fill a slight volume lately issued by the Town and Country Publishing Company. It is called *Scenes on Pacific Shores*. Here we find more about Vancouver Island, a little about San Francisco, and a good deal about different countries of South America. Vancouver Island would be acknowledged to have many attractions, if it were better known, for the lover of fresh and bold natural scenery, and for the robust and active sportsman. Of the Californian "front-door city" there is not much to be said, by a chance visitor from a passing ship, beyond what we have been told before. San Francisco is a very "fast" place, inasmuch as a dollar there runs away (so says Lieutenant Crosdale) as quickly as a shilling in London. He notices also the immigration of Chinese labourers into America, but this more especially in Peru and Chile, by a line of vessels from Macao to Payta. This trade is managed by the Portuguese at Macao, and by Chinese companies or joint-stock societies, contracting with them to supply the numbers of men they require. They take advantage of the law in China by which a debtor becomes the slave of his creditor for a time, being compelled to work for the creditor's profit till the debt is paid off. The fondness of the Chinamen for gambling and opium-smoking leads many of them to become indebted to native usurers. From this position they are readily persuaded to extricate themselves by an engagement to serve eight years in America for wages at the rate of a dollar and a half weekly, besides the bounty of seventy-five dollars which is promised, but of which they are often defrauded. The remainder of Lieutenant Crosdale's book narrates his South American holiday tours, after his release from naval duty. This comprises a visit to the Isle of Juan Fernandez, some experiences of Chile, descriptions of the towns of Valparaiso and Santiago; finally, a journey across the Andes and through the territory of the Argentine Republic, by the route of Mendoza to Rosario, thence down the Parana and La Plata to Buenos Ayres. There is a hearty vigour of tone in this sailor-traveller's talk, which makes it rather pleasant reading.

But the most valuable work lately published descriptive of the author's observations in the American continent is that of Mr. Thomas Belt, *The Naturalist in Nicaragua* (Murray). Mr. Belt is a geologist and practical mineralogist, as well as a botanist and entomologist, who has contributed to the discussions of various scientific societies. He had gained, it appears, some experience of gold-mining in Australia, and was appointed resident director of the works of the Chontales Mining Company, in the Central American State of Nicaragua. Arriving there in the February of 1868, he remained above four years, chiefly at Santo Domingo, the head-quarters' station and miners' village, in the depths of the thick forest covering that part of the country east of Lake Nicaragua, towards the Atlantic coast. The middle region is more open, consisting of savannahs or grassy, rolling hills, which afford excellent pasture. The western and south-western districts, including Leon and Granada, towards the Pacific shore, have a very fertile soil of volcanic detritus, most favourable to the culture of indigo, coffee, sugar, cocoa, and tobacco. Mr. Belt visited that western side of Central America; and he gives us some account of Lakes Managua and Nicaragua, as well as of the river San Juan, which is the outlet for the larger of those two lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. There seems to be no insuperable difficulty in the project of a ship canal from sea to sea, which has so often been discussed, and upon which the late Emperor Napoleon III. once wrote a pamphlet. But what Mr. Belt has to tell us that is most interesting to the contemplative student of nature, was found in his daily observation of the plants, the insects, and the birds in the neighbourhood of his forest home. Next to that beautiful work of Mr. H. W. Bates, "The Naturalist on the Amazon," which Mr. Belt has avowedly chosen for his model in composing this book with a corresponding title, we have scarcely met with any recent account of tropical America so engaging in style, or so vivid and evidently so truthful in its descriptions. The Central American forest differs, of course, in some respects, from that of South America, both in its vegetation and in the forms of animal life there dwelling. But its general characteristics appear to be similar, and it is well worthy of scientific exploration. Mr. Belt finds continual occasion to refer to Mr. Darwin's expositions of the agency of particular insects in fertilising many plants. This service is performed also by the humming-bird. He likewise now and then refers to Mr. Darwin's views of the development of different species by the gradual modification of their organs in structure, through the law of natural selection of the fittest to propagate its kind and to survive in another generation. Some remarkable illustrations of these processes are witnessed in tropical America. One of the most curious is the hairless dog, which has the advantage, in that climate, of being free from ticks and lice. A subject to which Mr. Belt devoted much attention in Nicaragua was the wonderful protective resemblances of some insects to other species, or else to leaves, twigs, mosses, and diverse inanimate objects, enabling them to avoid the pursuit of their natural enemies, usually the birds. The compensating provisions made in such cases to prevent the creature thus mimicked by another from being exposed to the danger of being devoured by mistake, are very remarkable. Mr. Belt here observes that "the forms imitated have always some kind of defence against insectivorous birds or mammals. They are provided with stings, or with unpleasant odours or flavours, or they are exceedingly swift in flight." He finds instances of this in the Heliconia butterflies and the Lampyridæ beetles, which birds and monkeys will not eat, but the appearance of which serves for the disguise of other insects. Another interesting remark is that the insects which are not agreeable food to birds and mammals have strong peculiarities of shape, or conspicuous colours, or make sounds and exhibit movements likely to attract notice, so that they can easily be recognised. This is an arrangement protective of the interests of both parties, as it prevents the bird or other superior animal from eating what might prove distasteful or even unwholesome to it. In like manner the venomous coral snake is distinguished by bright-coloured bands, and there is a little frog, which is not good for ducks to eat, hopping about with im-

punity all day in a brilliant livery of red and blue; while the eatable frogs, dusky of hue and obscure of life, may only come forth at night. Mr. Belt's delightful book is full of such anecdotes of the smaller animal world; but of the beetles and ants, more especially, he has a great deal to report. There are two regular dissertations upon the Eciton, or foraging ant, and the Ecodoma, or leaf-cutting ant, inserted amidst the narrative of his journeys and residence in Nicaragua. He does not omit, meanwhile, to relate something of the gold-mining operations, the indiarubber trade, and other industrial or commercial affairs of the country. Mr. Belt's preface, written last October, is dated from Nijni Novgorod, in Russia, on his way to the eastern provinces of Siberia, where he was bound to look after some mining works in the Altai Mountains. It must be a considerable change from Central America.

A young English lady's cheerful and not ungraceful narrative, called *South by West*, of a stay with her brother in Colorado, and a journey across Mexico, was noticed by us a fortnight ago. A book in some respects very different, but in which an American lady writer of greater note tells her experiences in the same Far Western region, lies now before us. It is *New Life in New Lands*, by Grace Greenwood (Sampson Low and Co.). She wrote a series of letters in 1871 and 1872 to the *New York Times*, from which they are here reprinted. They start from Chicago, and treat of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California, the scenery and people, in a vein of lively gossip. Grace Greenwood has too much self-consciousness of her peculiar claims to attention as a female traveller and author, but the emancipation of woman has its effect on literary manners. Her style would be more agreeable but for the apparent effort to combine a mannish strut with a feminine simper. The forced air of exhilaration, too, is rather fatiguing in the long run, but this is due, perhaps, to that quality of the atmosphere in Colorado which "goes to her head," as she says, "like champagne, and gives a peculiar lightness of brain, as well as of the spirits." The climate, indeed, of those territories, close under the Rocky Mountains, seems to be extremely bracing and invigorating, as we learnt from the other book just referred to, by the young lady of Canon Kingsley's family. Grace Greenwood, however, might have been content with simple expressions of enjoyment, instead of flavouring her talk with jokes which are not always in good taste. She succeeds, nevertheless, in making a pleasant impression by her vehement resolve to see the bright side of everything. The Mormon institution of polygamy, of course, appears to her a deplorable mistake; but she is averse to a crusade against the Prophet of Utah and his disciples. Some account is given of the gold and silver mines which Grace Greenwood took the trouble to inspect; she has somewhat also to say of the Indians, but more of the domestic and social life of families settled in Colorado, Nevada, and the other upland territories. Much that she met with, there and in California, is pronounced so charming, delightful, lovely, or sublime, that the reader begins to want a new standard measure for these frequent epithets. The cities of San Francisco and Sacramento, and the smaller Californian towns, were to Grace Greenwood places of which she was bound to speak well. But the best thing in her book is the description of a visit to the famous Yosemite Valley.

A third edition of Mr. W. F. Rae's *Westward by Rail* is published by Mr. Isbister, containing more recent particulars of the state of affairs in the Mormon colony; the operations of gold and silver mining, with a large amount of British capital, in California, Nevada, and Utah; and the progress of railway communication across the continent on the way by that route to Australia, China, and Japan. Mr. Rae has an eye to practical usefulness in all his observations.

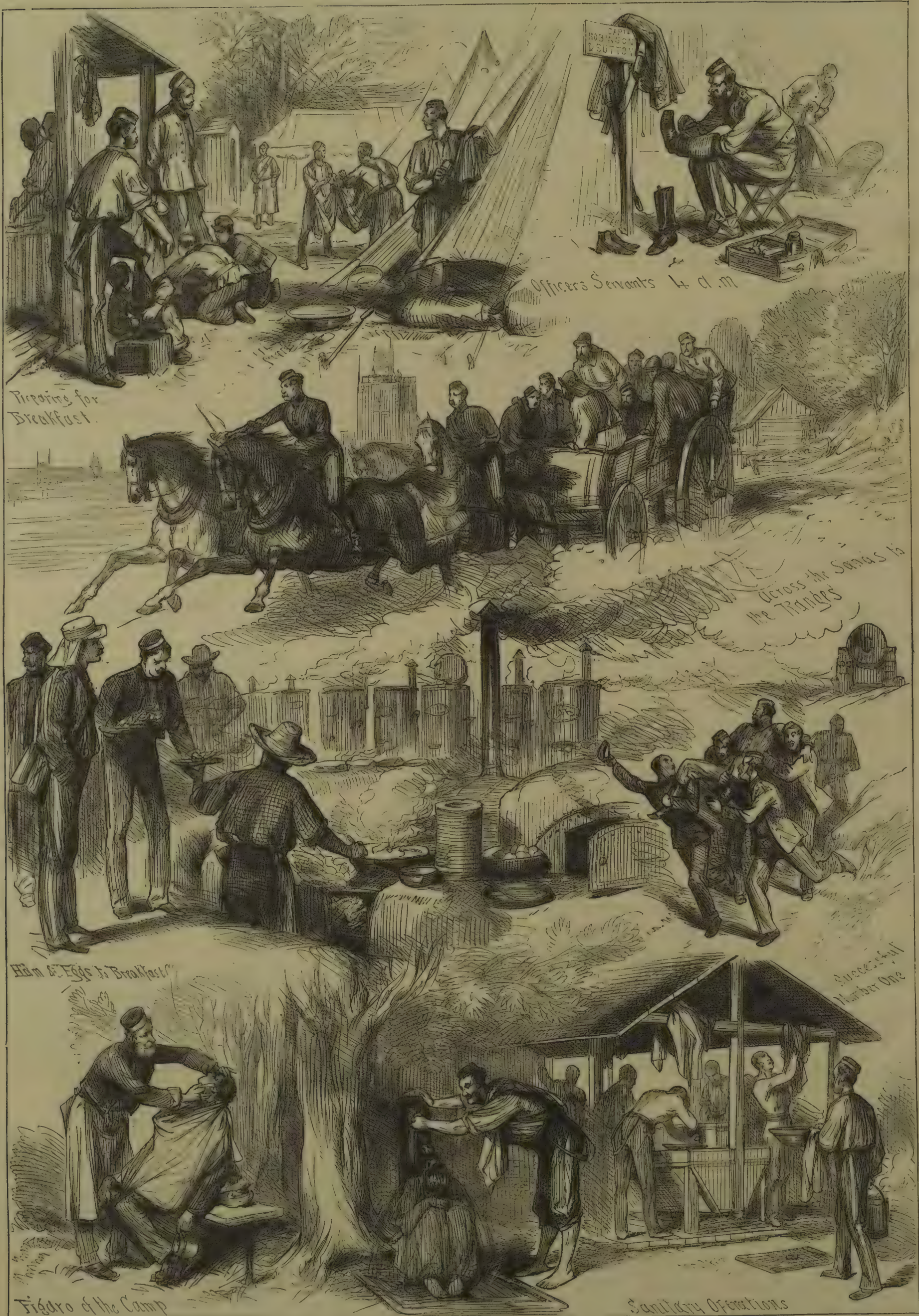
In connection with the above-mentioned narratives of American travel, we may notice a book compiled by Mr. W. H. G. Kingston, *The Western World* (T. Nelson and Sons). It is a collection of picturesque sketches and anecdotes, chiefly of natural history, relating to North America, Mexico and Central America, and South America, distinguishing the northern or equatorial regions of South America, such as Venezuela and Guiana, the Amazons and the Orinoco, from those of the Rio de la Plata and farther south. Mr. Kingston is a practised hand at this sort of work, and has made of such materials another entertaining volume.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. The silver medal of the institution, its thanks inscribed on vellum, and £10 each were voted to Mr. James Simpson, late mate of the Ramsgate harbour steam-tug Aid, and to Mr. William Wharrier, engineer of the steamer, in acknowledgment of their gallant services, extending over twenty years, on occasions when the Ramsgate life-boats have been towed by that steamer to vessels in distress, and have saved nearly 500 lives from shipwreck on the Goodwin Sands. Payments to the amount of £1730 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments of the society. The Ancient Order of Foresters has, through its secretary, Mr. Samuel Shawcross, transmitted its annual contribution of £100 in aid of the support of the two life-boats presented to the institution by that order. The boats are stationed at Tynemouth and West Hartlepool, and named respectively the Forester and the Foresters' Pride. Other contributions and legacies were announced. New life-boats have been sent by the institution to the Scilly Islands and to Brancaster, Norfolk. A new life-boat will shortly be forwarded to Douglas, Isle of Man. Reports were read from the inspector and the two assistant inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

From the eighteenth annual report of her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs it is seen that the total imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1873 amounted to £682,292,137, against £669,232,458 in 1872. The increase is derived from imports, the total value of which was £371,287,372, while the value of exports, £255,164,603, shows a decrease on the previous year.

The following (in order of merit) have been declared by the Civil Service Commissioners the successful candidates in the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—George Anderson Carr, George Huntly Blair Gordon, Joseph Oxley English, John Chancellor Bampfild, Charles Alexander Anderson, Arthur James Kelly, William Henry Turton, Thomas de la Haye Brotherton, J. J. Hewson, John Francis Craig, Henry Knox Cheales, Edward Charles Stanton, John Arthur Henderson, Hugh Edward F. Heneage, Francis Gleadowe Stone, William Charles Pollard, Francis Edwin Sinclair, Charles Hamilton Perry, Arthur Cairnes Daniell, Charles Mervyn Barlow, Clarence Thomas Irving Noble, Frederick Houlton Ward, Henry Bruen, Hubert Kench, Henry Townshend Butcher, Henry Bowden Gundry, George Gregory Simpson, Walter Vavasour Faber, Arbuthnot James Hughes, Francis John Fox.

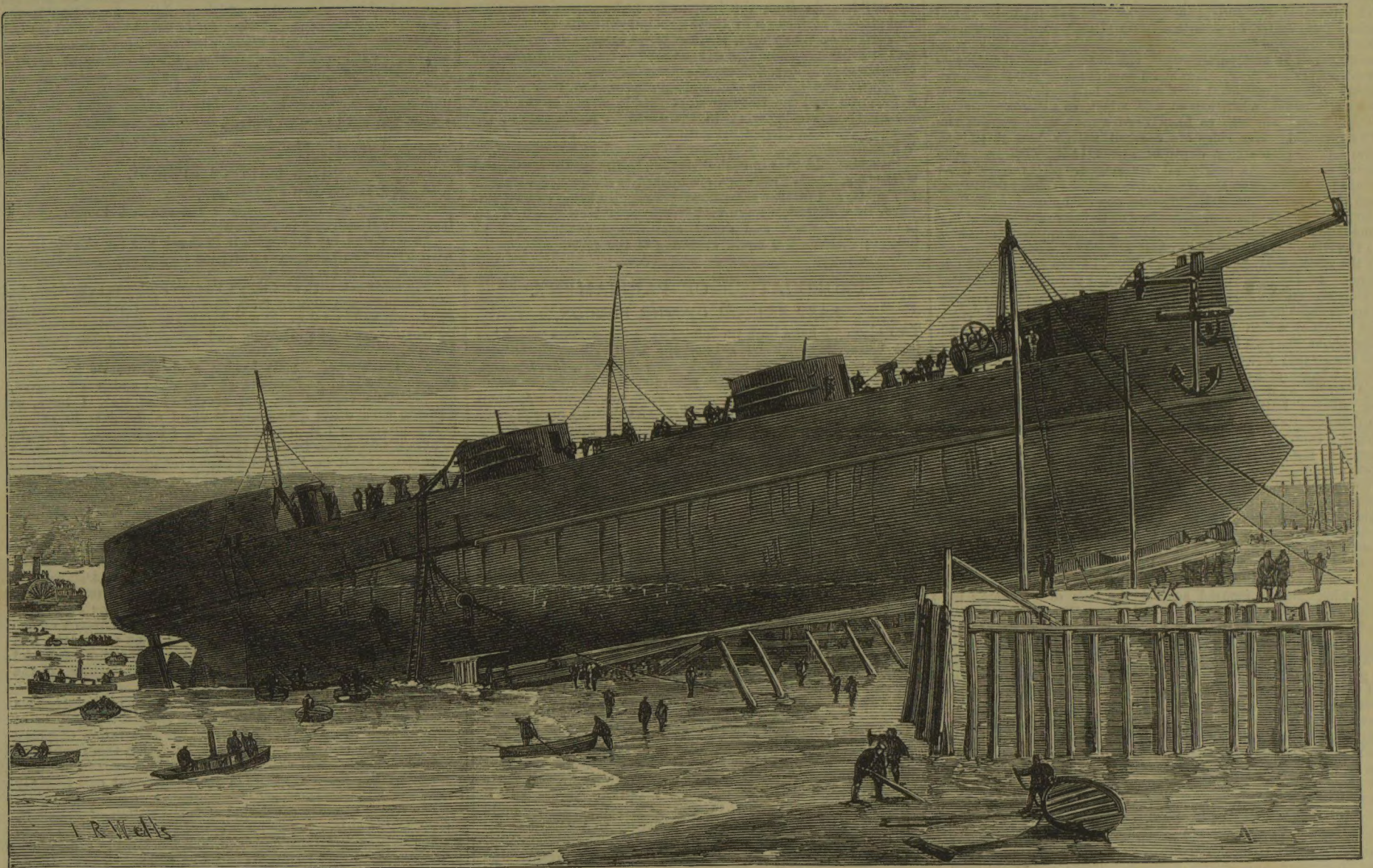


ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS AT SHOEBURYNESS: SCENES IN CAMP.

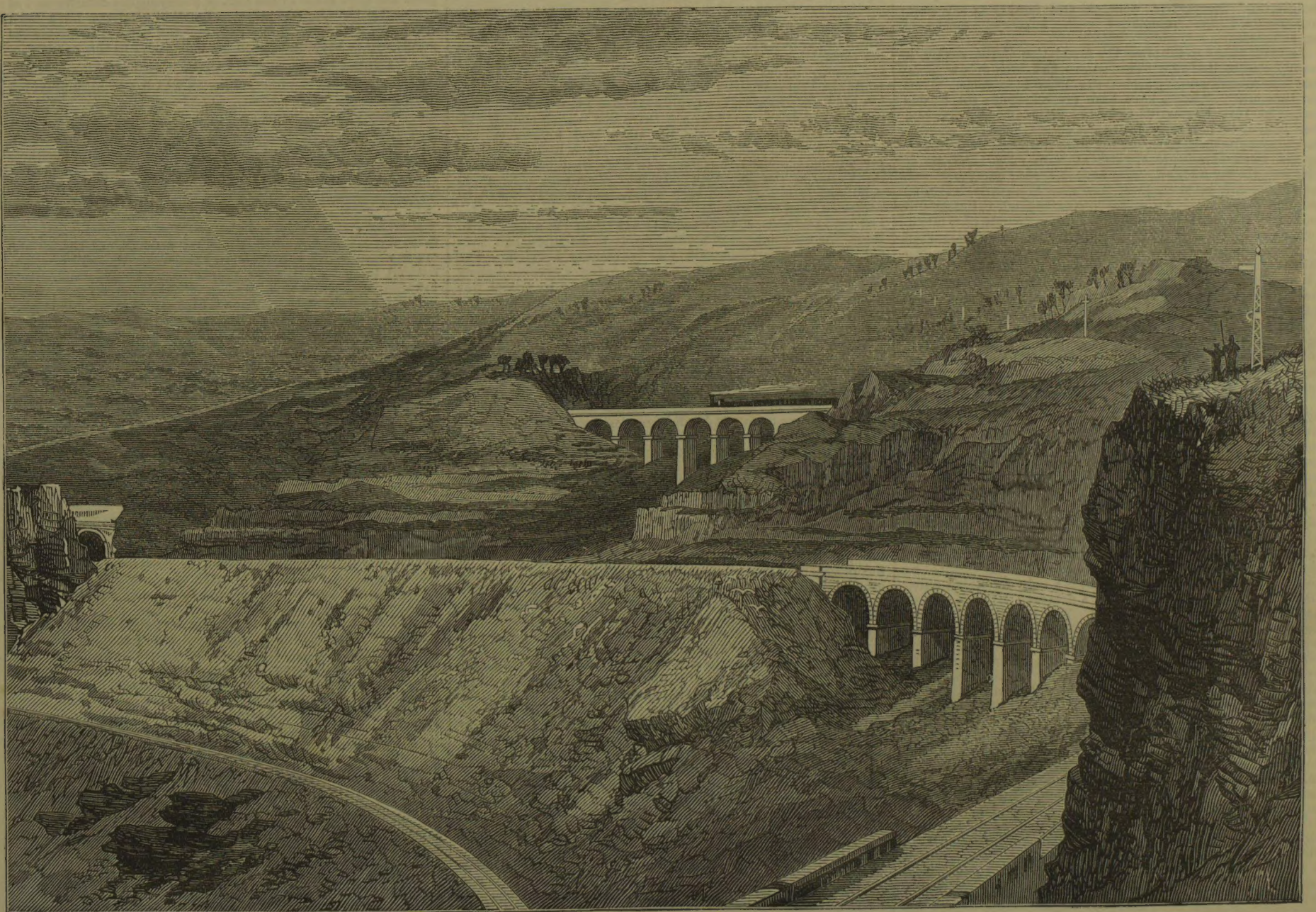


WARWICK CASTLE.

FROM A DRAWING BY S. READ.



THE INDEPENDENCIA. BRAZILIAN FRIGATE, AFTER THE ATTEMPTED LAUNCH AT BLACKWALL.



ZIGZAG RAILWAY ACROSS THE BLUE MOUNTAINS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE INDEPENDENCIA.

The attention of passengers up and down the river at Millwall during the last fortnight has been attracted by the sight of a ship lying helpless in the position shown by our Illustration. This vessel is the *Independencia*, an ironclad man-of-war and steam-ram, 320 ft. long, with a beam of 63 ft., and constructed for the Brazilian Government. She presents a singular appearance, partly in and partly out of the water, which at high tide washes over her deck. Her stern part projects 100 ft. into the river. She is of 5000 tons burden, builders' measurement, which is equal, when armed and afloat, to a displacement of 10,000 tons. She was to have been armed with guns of the 35-ton model. Her sides are covered with a belt of 12-inch iron armour-plates to a depth of about 14 ft., with an inside lining of teak. As nearly all her armour plates were fixed while the ship was on the stocks, her weight is about 6000 tons, and the operation of launching was one of unusual difficulty. Government officials were consulted as to the preparation of her launching-ways, and six were laid down at an approved gradient to the river. The launch was first attempted on the 16th ult., at the spring tide, but proved a failure, as the ship would not move. It was then resolved to wait until the next spring tide, which was on the 30th ult. On that day all sorts of appliances were brought to bear to bring the launch to a successful issue, the result of which was that the ship went safely down the slips about her own length and then stopped. When the tide fell she settled down with her stern in the bed of the river, about a third of her length only having left the ways. Her position is a most critical one, and the outer shell of her double bottom has given way in the bilges; but an Admiralty survey has been made by several master shipwrights from the Government dockyards, and other practical men, and the opinion seems to be that the ship is in no immediate danger. As seen from the river, she looks as if she were breaking in two. The water rushes out from the hole in her bottom amidships as the tide recedes, and also from the unfinished parts astern. Some nautical men declare her lines are becoming crooked and her deck hog-backed. The builders, however, assert that she has suffered no material injury, and that she is lying on an even keel and in no jeopardy. There are no seams or cracks in her armour-plates to show that she is parting. She is insured against the risk of launching for £250,000, which is said to be her full value. The firm of Messrs. Dudgeon has built 125 vessels before, and insured every one, but this has been the first casualty. Some of the plates were removed in order to lighten the stern, and openings were made to give the water easy access and egress at the rise and fall of the tide, so as to steady the ship and save unnecessary straining. Water also was pumped into the water-tight compartments forwards, with a similar object. The builders are sanguine of getting her off. Indeed, it has been suggested that she may slip away of her own accord; but she has been held fast to the shore by hawsers.

A NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.

The view we have engraved represents that portion of the Great Western Railway of New South Wales which crosses the Blue Mountains, near Mount Victoria. These mountains form part of the main dividing range of Eastern Australia, which extends nearly north and south about 600 miles, from the northern to the southern extremity of the colony. Mount Victoria is distant about eighty miles from Sydney, and the Blue Mountains are crossed at an elevation of about 3500 ft. above the sea-level. A few months ago the railway was completed to the city of Bathurst, about 130 miles from Sydney. The rich agricultural districts around Orange, Wellington, and Mudgee, and the pastoral districts still further to the west, have received the benefit of such improved means of communication.

In 1812, thirty years after the foundation of the colony, it was reported to Parliament that no one had been able to penetrate the inland country across the Blue Mountains. Since that time many attempts have been made to find a practicable road. In 1813 Messrs. Wentworth, Blaxland, and Lawson, after incredible hardship, by heroic efforts, found a possible track across the mountains. They were rewarded by discovering the splendid pasture country extending for hundreds of miles into the far interior. A practicable road for stock was soon made, and in May, 1815, Governor Macquarie travelled over the mountains. Upon the plains beyond, till then untrodden by the white man, he fixed upon the site of a future town, named Bathurst. Effort followed effort in an undaunted spirit to find a better road. Bell's Line was succeeded by the Main Western Road, which was constructed by Mr. Bennett, C.E., engineer for roads. But many have been the casualties in crossing Mount Victoria, and many a life has been lost owing to the steepness of the gradients, which could not be lessened.

About 1850 surveys were commenced by a party of Royal Sappers and Miners, under Capt. Hawkins, R.E., to find a route practicable for a railway to Bathurst. The Bathurst people offered a bonus of £5000 on its satisfactory determination. But it was reported to be impracticable.

Under the direction, however, of Mr. John Whitton, C.E., engineer-in-chief of the colony for railways, assisted by Mr. E. Barton, the present line was determined upon. This line crosses the mountains on a gradient of about one in forty throughout. Some idea of the difficulty of its construction may be given when it is stated that Penrith, at the foot of the mountains, is thirty-four miles from Sydney and 88 ft. above sea-level; but in thirty-three miles further, or seventy-seven miles from Sydney, the summit near Mount Victoria is crossed at an altitude of 3426 ft. above sea-level, being a rise of 3338 ft. in thirty-three miles, or upwards of 100 ft. per mile, average. The sharpest curve is eight chains radius. It was possible to cross the summit by means of a zigzag only for about three miles. This line is in the form of a flattened letter Z, and at each extremity are reversing points. The line is worked with the greatest ease and safety. It is literally constructed upon the sides of precipices. When the trial survey was being made, and the heights of the cross sections taken, the men had to be lowered over the edge in baskets to hold the level-staff. In places 1500 ft. of dark chasm were beneath them. The contractors also had the greatest difficulty in fixing the scaffolding-poles necessary for the travelling-crane to rest upon. Much ingenuity and great daring were exhibited, and but few lives were lost. In some places the face of the rock did not project sufficiently to bear the line, with the weight of a train, and a viaduct became necessary. There are seven such viaducts and two bridges, of an aggregate length of 2225 ft., varying in height from 10 ft. to 70 ft.; also three tunnels, of a total length of 391 yards, in addition to the Clarence Tunnel, which is 539 yards in length. The fifteen-mile contract, of which the zigzag forms part, shows excavation to the extent of 1,144,284 cubic yards, of which 747,710 cubic yards were out of solid rock. The amount of this contract for works only—ballasting and laying rails (exclusive of cost)—was £328,284, one third of a million of money.

In travelling along the upper portion of the zigzag, the spectator observes, many hundreds of feet beneath him, two

lines of railway, apparently distinct. He finds it hard to believe that the train will really pass over those lines; but by gradients and curves so admirably disposed he will find the train arrive at the bottom of the valley with an ease almost incredible. As from the bottom he looks across those dark and gloomy ravines up to those precipitous walls of rock, and sees the lines, like a wire, suspended as it were in mid-air, he will still have considerable doubt that the train really travelled over those two lines. Every spectator has felt this in his first journey. The masonry throughout is of the best possible description, and the railway as it stands is one of the finest pieces of engineering work in the world. The whole of the works have been carried out with consummate ability by Mr. Whitton.

We may add that in each direction, to the north, south, and west the respective railways are opened to a distance of about 150 miles, and further extensions are rapidly being carried forward, by which means the vast resources of New South Wales in minerals, wool, and every agricultural product will be brought within a few hours' steaming of the metropolis.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT:

LAST SKETCH OF THE SESSION.

Two elements have been predominant in the Session which has just closed, the ecclesiastical and the Irish. With the famous triangular duel between Sir W. Vernon-Harcourt, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone, the former subsided, but the latter maintained itself until the very moment that the House was summoned to the Upper Chamber to hear the Queen's Speech read. The very last motion on the paper was the property of Mr. Butt, and the last words were spoken by Mr. Downing. Possibly someone, in recalling to mind the pranks of the Home Rulers during the legislative sitting, may have sighed out a hope that the Parliament of the United Kingdom has seen the very last motion and heard the very last words of its Irish contingent. On the penultimate evening of the Session, too, the paper was filled with motions on Irish subjects; but, incredible as it may seem, some sense of shame seemed to come over the small body of representatives from Ireland, who lingered on in the Parliament from which for the last five months they have been eagerly and persistently proclaiming their desire to flee; for, when one of their number actually did make his motion, no one of his compatriots came forward to second it, and it fell through. A personal explanation between two of the same section of members, which means that one of them was having the last word in a very pretty quarrel, which they had been carrying on, took place, and then all was actually over with the Irish members. There was nothing left but a motion which had been standing on the books for months, and which originated with an English gentleman who, being a new member, had so pushed into every possible discussion, and that with lugubriousness mingled with density, that he had made for himself the character of a most terrible bore. Now a time had come in which it was supposed that he could enjoy the sound of his own voice, which is so pleasant to his own ears, and so disagreeable to those who had to hear him. His motion was the very last matter for consideration, the evening was young, the opposing influences reduced to next to nothing, and he set in with unctious for a speech as long as he could make it. But there is an instrument for the extinction of gentle or pronounced dulness, as the case may be, which, despite of some recent assaults on it, it is to be hoped that the House will never give up. It was resorted to, and the extraordinary mania for mere talk which is the characteristic of the Commons was exemplified in that it was necessary to finish the penultimate sitting of the Session by a "count out."

The next day (Friday) the Lower House presented the appearance common to the day of prorogation; but, on the whole, there was a fair gathering. The Ministers were in good force, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer—who has palpably been playing deputy leader all through the Session—was not there; while the Prime Minister was conspicuous by his absence. As has been stated above, the paper contained little else than Irish motions and Irish questions, and there was reasonable expectation of Irish discussion until the three loud knocks on the outward door announced the advent of "Black Rod" with that peremptory summons to come up to their Chamber which the Peers send to the Commons. It may have been only a coincidence, or it may have been a judicious design; but it so happened that, whereas the meeting of the House was fixed for half-past two o'clock, the chair was not taken till a quarter to three, the hour appointed for the Lords to assemble, and thus anything like abundant talk was necessarily avoided. The hint, if it was one, was taken; and, a few questions having been asked, the pretence of doing business ever so trivial was abandoned, and murmuring conversation went on until the moment of the summons to the Lords, when about a hundred members trooped after the Speaker to the Upper House.

The gilded chamber in which the Peers endeavour to legislate, but in fact more or less register the decrees of the Commons, was dreary to look at. Over its vast area there were sprinkled a few ladies, half-a-dozen peers—we had almost said obscure peers, for none of the Ministry were present except those who were acting as Lords Commissioners, and the Opposition leaders were absent. The Lords Commissioners, having been duly robed and ranged themselves on the bench before the throne they occupy, put on those remarkable cocked hats, without which on their heads it would be unconstitutional to receive the Commons into their presence. That of the Lord Chancellor being three-cornered, of the type which is still preserved amongst coachmen in state dress, when placed on the top of his full-bottomed wig, suggests recollections of pictures one has seen of Captain Macheath. This is believed to be the private property of the noble and learned Lord; but the others, which are of the shape which in nautical phraseology would be called "fore and aft," are kept in stock along with other ancient muniments of the House, and, being of uniform size, each Lord Commissioner has to take one and make the best of it that he can. Thus it happens that, being for the large men too small and for the little men too large, when their Lordships "are covered" (to use the proper Parliamentary term), and sitting motionless while awaiting the arrival of the Commons—if it were not profane to say so—their appearance is more grotesque than dignified and imposing. The number of members of the Commons who came to the Bar with the Speaker was not large enough to create that hurly-burly in coming in which is a chartered privilege of the Lower House. The quaint but rather long and dreary ceremony of reading the commission and giving the Royal assent to a considerable number of bills, with the usual superabundance of bows which are so closely interwoven with the British constitution, having been gone through, the Lord Chancellor, with that distinct utterance, elocutionary elegance, and dignity of demeanour which characterise him, read the Royal Speech, which was generically akin to most Speeches from the Throne, and the Commons were courteously dismissed with three bows and cocked hats raised by the Lords Commissioners.

As soon as they returned to their own Chamber members ranged themselves in their places, and the Speaker, not in the

chair, but standing at the table, went through the superfluous form of reading over again the Speech which they had just heard with their own ears, and (apologising for the remark) much better read. Then the Speaker, laborious as are his duties, had to undergo that which doubtless he thinks is the most trying duty of the Session, for he had to shake a hundred hands and to convey into his countenance at once an expression of pleasure at the manual operation, and of sorrow at parting with each individual. As soon as he could escape he slid behind the chair, the mace was carried away to be laid up, perhaps, in lavender, but certainly in green baize, and the House was left to brown holland coverings and dust until when no one knows exactly, but ostensibly till February next.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The time has arrived when I am enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament.

In so doing my first wish is to thank you for the readiness with which you have made provision for my son Prince Leopold on his attaining his majority.

My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly, and the influence arising from those cordial relations will be employed, as heretofore, in maintaining the obligations imposed by treaties, and in promoting and consolidating the peace of Europe.

The Emperor of Russia having made proposals for a conference to be held at Brussels, the object of which is to lessen, by judicious regulations, the severities of war, I have, in common with other Powers, authorised a delegate to attend that conference; but, before doing so, I have thought it right to obtain assurances from all the Powers thus represented that no proposal shall be brought forward calculated either to alter the recognised rules of international law, or to place restrictions on the conduct of naval operations. The recommendations which may issue from the conference will have my careful consideration, but I have reserved to myself full freedom of action in regard to their acceptance or rejection.

Negotiations have been undertaken for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty formerly in force between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America. These negotiations, commenced at the desire and in the interest of the Dominion, have been temporarily suspended by the adjournment of the American Senate. They will be revived at an early date, and it is my hope that they may lead to an increase of commercial intercourse between my colonial subjects and the citizens of the United States.

I deeply lament the continuance in Spain of disturbances which form a single exception to the general tranquillity of Europe; but, while earnestly desiring the restoration of peace and civil order in that country, I believe that this result will be most surely brought about by a rigid abstinence from interference in the internal affairs of an independent and friendly State.

The treaty recently concluded with the Sultan of Zanzibar, having for its object the suppression of the East African slave trade, has been faithfully observed, and has already done much to put an end to that traffic as carried on by sea. The exertions of my naval and consular servants in that part of the world will not be relaxed until complete success has been obtained.

I am thankful to say that the famine in India has, as yet, been attended with little mortality, a result mainly attributable, under Providence, to the precautions taken by my Indian Government. The strenuous exertions of my Viceroy, and of the officers serving under him, merit my high approbation.

Since the close of hostilities on the Gold Coast steady progress has been made in the task of pacifying the country and of organising its administration. Treaties of peace have been concluded with important tribes, and the King of Ashantee has persevered in the discharge of his obligations to this country.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I acknowledge the liberality with which you have provided for the charges of the State.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have seen with pleasure the considerable reductions which you have been able to make in taxation. The total abolition of the sugar duties will not only confer a benefit on the consumers of an article in universal demand, but will also prove of much commercial advantage to the nation. The removal of the duty on horses is another measure well calculated to encourage the trade and industry of the country. Concurrently with these remissions, and with a further reduction of the income tax to a rate which is little more than nominal, you have been enabled to make important grants from the general revenue towards services which, though of Imperial concern, have hitherto been defrayed, either exclusively or in an undue proportion, out of local rates. I trust that these measures, when their full effect shall have been felt, will conduce to the general prosperity of the country, and will impart increased elasticity to the revenue.

Although your Session has been unavoidably curtailed of a third of its usual duration, I observe with satisfaction that you have been able to carry measures of general interest and importance.

I have cordially given my assent to the Act for improving the health of women, young persons, and children employed in manufactures. By this measure I anticipate that not only will the health and education of the classes affected by it be promoted, but that the relations between the employers and employed in those important branches of industry will be maintained on a footing of enduring harmony and mutual goodwill.

I have readily sanctioned the Act for the reform of the system of patronage in the Church of Scotland. I trust that the removal of this ancient cause of controversy may both strengthen the Church and conduce to the religious welfare of a large number of my subjects.

The Act for the better regulation of public worship in the Church of England will, I hope, tend to prevent or allay the unhappy controversies which sometimes arise from the difficulty experienced in obtaining an early decision on doubtful points of law and a definitive interpretation of the authorised form of public worship. Such controversies, even when they occur between persons loyally desirous to conform to the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church, beget serious evils; and their speedy termination by competent authority is a matter of grave importance to the interests of religion.

The legal measures which you have passed with reference to the limitation of actions for real property, the law of vendors and purchasers, and land rights and conveyancing in Scotland, as well as the Acts for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and for carrying forward sanitary legislation in the United Kingdom, may be expected to be productive of public advantage and satisfaction.

The Commission issued by me for inquiring into the state and working of the law as to offences connected with trade has been unable to complete its labours in time to admit of legislation during the Session now about to terminate; and I regret that the pressure of business in the House of Commons has made it necessary to suspend the consideration of the measures

for facilitating the transfer of land in England, for re-arranging the judicature of England and Ireland, and for establishing an Imperial Court of Appeal. These subjects will naturally claim your earliest attention in a future Session.

In returning to your counties and constituencies you will have the opportunity of beneficially exercising that influence which is the happy result of our local institutions, and I pray that the blessing of the Almighty may accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

THE REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE.

The report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the representative peerage of Scotland and Ireland has been issued. It is as follows:—

1. The cases of the Scottish and Irish peerages are not identical; but there is one important consideration applicable to both.

2. It appears to the Committee extremely undesirable that a class of peerages should be permanently maintained which are only titular, and with which no legislative functions are associated.

3. They have indeed felt it their duty to abstain from recommending any sudden and artificial methods by which her Majesty might be advised to merge the peerage of Scotland and Ireland in that of the United Kingdom; but they are strongly of opinion that such ultimate merging ought to be kept in view on all proper occasions by the advisers of the Crown.

4. As regards the Scottish peerage, the Committee wish, in the first place, to observe that, whereas by the Treaty of Union Scotland was entitled to send sixteen peers and forty-five members of the House of Commons to Parliament, she now sends sixty members to the House of Commons with no increase in the number of peers. The number of sixteen Scottish peers was fixed in relation to the number of Scottish members of the House of Commons, as appears by the proceedings of the Commissioners of Union:—"And there being an absolute necessity that the number of peers to be admitted into the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, for that part of the United Kingdom now called Scotland, be regulated in proportion to the number to be admitted into the House of Commons, do propose that sixteen peers be the quota of Scotland in the House of Peers of the Parliament of the United Kingdom after the intended union. They are, therefore, disposed to recommend that the original proportion be re-established by increasing the number of representative peers from sixteen to twenty-one.

5. They consider it undesirable that a Scottish peer not a representative peer should be placed on a footing different from that of an Irish peer in the same position, and debarred from sitting in the House of Commons. The reasons for that disability no longer exist, and they would hope that the Legislature would consent to remove it, except as regards Scottish peers who have ever sat as representative peers. If so, it should be done under similar restrictions to those contained in the Act of Union with Ireland with respect to Irish peers who may have been returned to the House of Commons, and who continue to be members of the said House.

6. They would recommend that for the future the peers' roll used at elections should be as in Ireland—a roll of individuals and not of peerages; such new roll of individual peers of Scotland to be drawn up by the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, under the direction of the House of Lords; and no alteration to be made in that roll at any time thereafter without the authority of the House of Lords. Some difficulty might at first be experienced in making up the roll; but it would, in the opinion of the Committee, be practicable to lay down certain rules, as suggested by one of the witnesses, which would greatly simplify the proceeding.

7. As regards the Irish peerage, they would offer the following suggestions:—They are convinced that every addition to the Irish peerage only increases and perpetuates the anomalous condition of that body. They would, therefore, trust that her Majesty may be advised to renounce her undoubted prerogative of creating peers, with a view to the modification of the Fourth Article of Union. The Treaty of Union enacted that thirty-two representatives from Ireland—twenty-eight lords temporal elected for life by the peers of that kingdom, and four lords spiritual by rotation—should sit in the House of Lords. As the four lords spiritual have ceased so to sit since the Irish Church Act of 1870, the number of Irish representative peers has been reduced to twenty-eight. The Committee would recommend that the original number of thirty-two be restored by the election of four additional temporal peers. As an alteration is desirable with reference to the person before whom the oath of allegiance should be taken, the Committee recommend that the oath may be taken before any justice of the peace. They would further recommend, as regards both the Scottish and Irish peerage, that in the case of a representative peer being created a peer of the United Kingdom he should *ipso facto* cease to be a representative peer. They are also of opinion that Irish and Scottish peers should not be disabled from sitting in the House of Commons for any constituency within the United Kingdom.

The following protest against the above report is signed by the Earl of Doncaster, Lord Saltoun, and Lord Elphinstone:—We do dissent from that part of the report contained in paragraph five, for the following reasons:—Because the evidence at page fifty-three, No. 406, shows that the permission to sit in the House of Commons would not be esteemed a boon by the very great majority of the peers of Scotland now without hereditary seats in the House of Lords; that they would not accept such a permission; and would view it as an abandonment of what they consider their just claim to the removal of their disability to sit hereditarily in the House of Lords; and that under these circumstances justice would not be done to them by recommending that they should be granted that permission. Because the terms of the section are not correct. The peers of Scotland are not, and have not ever been, debarred from sitting in the House of Commons by any enactment to that effect, and it is therefore not correct to represent their exclusion from that branch of the Legislature as a disability, except in the sense that would equally apply to any peer of Great Britain; it was their becoming peers of Great Britain, by the Act of Union, 1707, that excluded them from the House of Commons, and no permission to sit therein would be granted to them which would not apply to all the peers of Great Britain.

The annual show of the Border Union Agricultural Society took place at Melrose last Saturday. The entries were numerous, including several of the prize animals at recent shows.

At the Foresters' high court at Worcester, yesterday week, a question of great importance to the order was discussed. There are nearly 200 isolated or independent courts in existence, and it was proposed to compel these to join the districts near them, or to unite to form new ones. The proposition met with the greatest opposition, and, after a stormy debate, was rejected by an overwhelming majority. The high court decided to establish subsidiary high courts in America and in the colony of Victoria.

MUSIC.

Musical performances in London have now become almost incessant throughout the year. The "season," properly so called, of course still means, as it always meant, the period of Italian opera coincident with that of the Parliamentary Session. There is now, however, such a large and permanent London public to be provided with musical entertainment that the cessation of one form is soon succeeded by another.

As already recorded, the Royal Italian Opera closed on July 18. After an interval of only three weeks, Covent Garden Theatre was reopened for a series of promenade concerts, which commenced on Saturday last, under the lesseeship of Messrs. Gatti. The conductor-in-chief is M. Hervé, well known as the composer of "Le Petit Faust," "Chilpéric," and other works of the same class; an able assistant in that department being provided in Mr. Betjemann. A full and efficient orchestra has been engaged, consisting of members of the Royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Opera, and the Philharmonic Society; and a numerous chorus, from the two opera-houses, is placed under the direction of Signor Lago. The fittings and general arrangements of the interior of the theatre surpass in beauty of appearance and in convenience those of last year's concert season. Pictorial decorations, grottoes, fountains, feries, mirrors, blocks of crystal, and other varied features, combine to gratify the eye in addition to the musical feast provided for the ear. After the National Anthem, on the opening night, the overture to "Guillaume Tell" was brilliantly played by the band, another orchestral piece having been the allegretto from Beethoven's eighth symphony. M. Wieniawski, the eminent violinist, reappeared after four years' absence, and was greatly applauded for his fine performance of Beethoven's romance in G, a prelude of Bach, and a fantasia of his own on themes from "Faust." Mr. Levy, the well-known cornet-player, also reappeared; and a new trombonist, Mr. J. Harvey (from America), achieved a genuine success by his great powers of execution. One of the specialties of the evening was a new "heroic symphony," entitled "The Ashantee War," written and composed by M. Hervé, and dedicated to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The piece consists of three divisions, and is laid out for orchestra, solo voices, and chorus; the English text being adapted by Mr. Alfred Thompson. As the title will imply, it belongs to the order of so-called "descriptive" music, and abounds in demonstrative effects illustrative of the different phases of the contest referred to. The soloists were Mlle. Bianchi (a recent debutante at the Royal Italian Opera), Mr. Pearson, Mr. Carlton (a baritone who made a successful début on this occasion), and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Miscellaneous vocal pieces were also contributed by these vocalists, and by Mlle. Benati, from St. Petersburg (who was well received, and encored in "Una voce")—the programme having also included Sir J. Benedict's effective "Casa d'Italia," for orchestra and chorus. Mr. Pittman was a highly efficient accompanist at the pianoforte. Various attractive novelties, and many eminent soloists—vocal and instrumental—are announced; and special "classical" evenings are to be alternated with the miscellaneous concerts.

The programme of the 151st meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester shows some deviation from the long-established order of the proceedings of the festival week. The festival is held at Gloucester this year, and occupies the week beginning Sept. 7. The programme sets forth the order of the sacred and secular performances. After morning service on the Tuesday (8th), Monday being devoted to rehearsals, Spohr's "Last Judgment" will be given at the cathedral at one o'clock, followed by a sacred cantata by Weber (new to these festivals), "The Praise of Jehovah." On Tuesday evening Haydn's "Creation" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" are set down. On Wednesday morning Mendelssohn's "Elijah" entire. On Thursday morning Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Messe Solennelle;" and on Friday morning Handel's "Messiah." There are evening concerts of secular music at the Shirehall, including portions of Mozart's opera of "Don Juan," Mendelssohn's music for "Midsummer Night's Dream," and a selection from Weber's "Oberon." The festival sermon will be preached by Canon Barry on the Friday evening, instead of on the first day of the festival, as heretofore.

THEATRES.

The London houses have been this week doing little. With Mr. Buckstone's benefit the stage interests of the drama seem to have for awhile ceased to be felt by managers or enjoyed by spectators. We have only to add that Mr. H. Vernon took his benefit on Saturday at the Olympic, when Lord Lytton's comedy of "Money" was performed. Criticism is scarcely permissible on such occasions; but in most respects the performance in question might safely have defied the severest. The play was followed by the farce of "Cool as a Cucumber," with Mr. Vernon in the part of Plumper; and the entertainments of the evening closed with the burlesque of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

The new Alexandra Theatre, situate in Park-street, Camden Town, which was built and opened not more than two years ago, has been sold by auction for £11,900.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

A new entertainment was produced on Monday by Dr. Croft, the managing director, which boasts of a higher aim than generally accompanies the dissolving views now so popular at this institution. It is announced as a new musical eccentricity, entitled "Zitella; an Old Friend in a New Dress," and treats the story of Cinderella and the glass slipper in a modern fashion, and with a whimsical relation to the technics of modern science. The sisters of Cinderella are two ladies learned in mathematics and cookery. She is "cruelly instructed" (so states the programme) by them in matters above or beyond her comprehension. The musical illustration of this is somewhat elaborate, and is set to the music of a cavatina in "Il Barbiere," "indicating," says the book, "the state of Zitella's mind after an hour's conversation with her sisters-in-law. It is decidedly clever, and far beyond the common style of the Polytechnic drama. The versification of the whole is above the average, and manifests a worthy ambition in the directing Doctor. School boards and the medical profession come in for a share of the good-humoured satire intended by the dialogue and action of the piece. Much of the former would make the fortune of a Strand burlesque. The public, in search of amusement, cannot do better than patronise "Zitella." The musical selections have been well made. The airs are generally from "Madame Angot," "Il Barbiere," "Don Giovanni," and certain popular glees, which are effectually given, and serve greatly to enliven the elaborate text, which abounds in scientific witticisms.

In consequence of the diminution of the depth of the river at Richmond, the Thames Conservancy have made an inquiry into the matter, and have come to the conclusion that the defects complained of may best be remedied by a judicious deepening of the river by dredging, and have accordingly ordered that plan to be carried out.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated June 12 last, of Thomas Banting, late of Worthing, Sussex, who died on June 20, was proved at the Chichester district registry on the 2nd ult. by William Banting, the nephew, and William Foad Tribe, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to the Infant Orphan Asylum (Wanstead), the London Orphan Asylum (Watford), the Royal Hospital for Incurables (West-hill, Putney), the British Home for Incurables (Clapham-rise), the Idiot Asylum (Earlswood), the Asylum for Fatherless Children (Reedham), the Orphan Working School (Haverstock-hill), the Alexandra Orphanage (Hornsey-rise), the National Orphan Home (Ham-common), the National Benevolent Institution (Southampton-row), the United Kingdom Beneficent Institution (Red Lion-square), the Merchant Seamen's Asylum, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society (Hibernia-chambers), the Muller's Orphanage (Ashley Down, Bristol), the Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children (Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields), the British Orphan Asylum (Slough), the Worthing Infirmary, the Sussex County Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital (Paddington), the Westminster Hospital, (Broad Sanctuary), King's College Hospital (Lincoln's-inn-fields), the Middlesex Hospital, the Charing-cross Hospital, the Lock Hospital (Harrow-road), the West London Hospital (Hammer-smith), the Consumption Hospital (Brompton), the Cancer Hospital (Brompton), the City of London Hospital (Commercial-road), the Hospital for Sick Children (Great Ormond-street), and the Great Northern Hospital (Caledonian-road), £1800 each; to the Paralytic and Epileptic Hospital (Queen's-square), the Ophthalmic Hospital (Adelaide-street, Strand), the Orthopaedic Hospital (Oxford-street), and the London University Hospital £900 each; to the City of London Truss Society (Finsbury-square), £450; to the Broadwater Church of England School, the Boys' National School (Richmond-place, Worthing), the Christ Church (Worthing) Girls and Infant School, the Christ Church (Worthing) Boys School, Davison's Infant School, and St. George's (Worthing) School, 300 gs. each. The legacy duty, amounting to upwards of £6000, on all these legacies is to be paid out of the estate, so that the charities will get the amounts given to them clear and free from all deductions. The testator gives legacies to members of his family and others, and the residue of his property is to be applied and disposed of by his executors to the best of their judgment, with a view to help convalescent persons needing the beneficial climate and other advantages of Worthing, and he desires the charity to be called "Thomas Banting's Memorial."

The will and codicil, dated April 10, 1861, and March 19, 1872, of Sir William Robert Kemp, Bart., of Gissing Hall, Norfolk, who died on May 29 last, were proved on the 1st inst. by Charles Edward Gibbs and John Richard Wood, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Lady Mary Kemp, a legacy of £500, his town residence, and his freehold property at Diss, Burston, and Tibbenham, Norfolk; to his brother, Thomas John, an annuity of £50; and there are legacies to his executors and to the servants and labourers in his service; the residue of the personalty is to be invested in real estate, and the same and the residue of his real estate are settled on his eldest son (if any), and in default on the eldest son of his brother.

The will, dated Nov. 3, 1873, of Sir Walter Palk Carew, Bart., late of Hacombe and Marley, Devonshire, who died on Jan. 27 last, has been proved at the Exeter district registry by Lawrence Hesketh Palk and William Carew Rayer, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his two brothers, Thomas and Robert Palk, rent-charges of £100 per annum each for life; to the three sons of his brother Thomas rent-charges of £50 per annum each for life; to his housekeeper, Mrs. Bollen, and his groom, Joseph Wheeler, rent-charges of £100 per annum each for life; and to his butler, John Dally, a rent-charge of £25 per annum for life; to each of his other domestic servants who have been fifteen years in his service at the time of his decease 19 gs. each, and to the others £5 each; to his nephew and successor in the baronetcy, the son of his late brother Henry, a rent-charge of £500 per annum. The real estate is devised to his two daughters, Elizabeth Anne and Beatrix, and the survivor of them for life, and then it is settled in strict settlement on his said nephew and successor in the baronetcy. All the leasehold, copyhold, and personal estate is settled in a similar manner. Testator's nephew, Henry William Carew, is to have the right of presentation to any of the family livings.

Serious rioting has taken place at Southsea, in consequence of the erection of a barrier by the Southsea Pier Company, in order to carry out certain extension works.

Miss Hales, of Hales Place, Canterbury, has given to the Benedictine monks of Ramsgate a portion of her estate at Canterbury, in a commanding position, for the site and grounds of a novitiate. The foundations of the future abbey are laid.

Archbishop Eyre has secured in Glasgow, near the University, a large house for the foundation of an ecclesiastical seminary for the west of Scotland, and £3000 has been contributed for this work by the Marquis of Bute.

A monument has been erected in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, to the memory of Carolan, the great Irish bard, whose compositions are world famous. It is the work of Mr. Hogan. The means for accomplishing this patriotic work were bequeathed by the late Lady Morgan.

Brighton Aquarium having been established two years, its second anniversary was celebrated last Saturday with festive proceedings. A meeting, presided over by Mr. G. Somes, was held; a new terrace, laid out as a garden on the roof of the aquarium, was opened; and a banquet was given in honour of the event of the day.

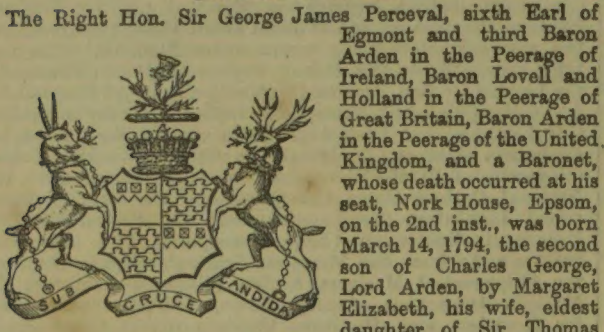
Under the auspices of the Epping Forest Fund Committee an excursion was made, on Monday, to Great Monk Wood, near Loughton, partly for the purpose of social enjoyment, and partly in order to assert the right of the public to the use of the property. Sir Antonio Brady and Colonel Palmer, Verderers of Epping Forest, took part in the visit.

The Scotsman says it is calculated that the herring fishery along the east coast of Scotland has so far been an average success, the total catch amounting to 140,000 crabs. The Scotsman's correspondents inform it that there are signs of large shoals of excellent fish off shore, and, should the weather keep favourable, good fishing is anticipated.

Cracroft's Weekly List and Chronological Record of Stocks and Shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange gives, in a clear and condensed form, all the information that can be required by bankers, solicitors, trustees, and the speculating and investing portion of the public. In short, the multifarious results of six days' dealing on the Stock Exchange may be said to be reflected in this weekly digest. It is a marvel of clearness, compactness, and accuracy.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF EGMONT.



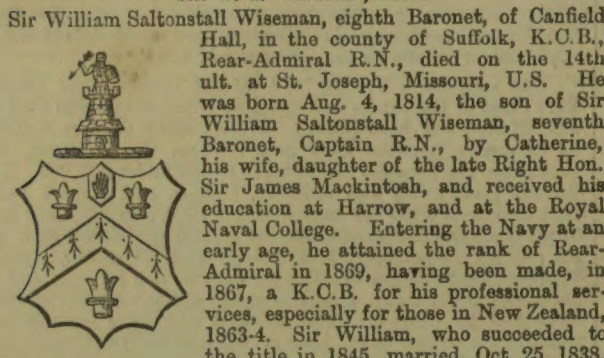
The Right Hon. Sir George James Perceval, sixth Earl of Egmont and third Baron Arden in the Peerage of Ireland, Baron Lovell and Holland in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baron Arden in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, whose death occurred at his seat, Nork House, Epsom, on the 2nd inst., was born March 14, 1794, the second son of Charles George, Lord Arden, by Margaret Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., of Charlton, Kent. Entering the Royal Navy in 1805, he took part in the Orion at the battle of Trafalgar, and in the expedition to Egypt, 1806. In 1814 he assisted at the destruction of the American frigate John Adams and at the capture of the President, and, in 1816, commanded the infernal bomb at Algiers. In 1863 he attained the rank of Admiral. From 1837 to 1840 he sat in the House of Commons for West Surrey; but in the latter year succeeded, at the death of his father, to the barony of Arden, and in the following became sixth Earl of Egmont as heir to his cousin, Henry Frederick John James, fifth Earl. His Lordship married, July 24, 1819, Jane, eldest daughter of John Hornby, Esq., of The Hook, Hants, and became a widower, without issue, Oct. 14, 1870. The successor to the family honours is the late Peer's nephew, Charles George Perceval, M.P. for Midhurst, now seventh Earl of Egmont, only son of the late Hon. and Rev. Charles George Perceval, Rector of Calverton, Bucks, by Frances Agnes, his wife, daughter of the Ven. George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Taunton. He was born June 15, 1845, and married, May 4, 1869, Lucy, daughter of Henry King, Esq. The Percevals are one of the oldest and most noble houses in the kingdom, and can be authentically traced back in England to the period of the Norman Conquest. The late Earl was nephew of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister in 1809, who was assassinated by Bellingham in 1812.



SIR T. J. KEMP, BART.

Sir Thomas John Kemp, eleventh Baronet, of Gissing, died on the 7th inst., at Long Stratton, in his eighty-first year, exactly ten weeks after his succession to the baronetcy, at the decease of his brother, the Rev. Sir William Robert Kemp. The family particulars we then gave equally apply to the gentleman whose death we record.

SIR W. S. WISEMAN, BART.



Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, eighth Baronet, of Canfield Hall, in the county of Suffolk, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral R.N., died on the 14th ult. at St. Joseph, Missouri, U.S. He was born Aug. 4, 1814, the son of Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, seventh Baronet, Captain R.N., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, and received his education at Harrow, and at the Royal Naval College. Entering the Navy at an early age, he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1869, having been made, in 1867, a K.C.B. for his professional services, especially for those in New Zealand, 1863-4. Sir William, who succeeded to the title in 1845, married, Oct. 25, 1838, Charlotte Jane, only daughter of Admiral Paterson, of East Cosham House, Hants, and leaves one son, the present Sir William Wiseman, ninth Bart., Commander R.N., born Aug. 23, 1845, and one daughter, Eliza Frances Charlotte, married, Oct. 22, 1865, to Henry M. Clintoek Alexander, Esq., Commander R.N. The Wisemans are a very old Essex family. One of the ancestors, Sir John Wiseman, Auditor of the Exchequer, was knighted for his conduct at the battle of Spurs, and his great-grandson, Sir William Wiseman, was created a Baronet just seventeen years after the institution of the order.

The Hon. William Stafford Jerminham, Minister-Resident at Lima, whose death we recently recorded, did not die a bachelor. He was married, April 14, 1860, to Eglantina, daughter of Frederick Augustus Elmore, Esq., by his wife, Senora Dona Josepha Fernandez de Cordova, a Peruvian lady, descended from the famous Spanish family of Cordova.

Five school-board schools were opened in Bradford on Monday morning, and the compulsory bylaws were put in force at the same time. There are now eight school-board schools completed, at a cost of about £116,000.

For the forty-fourth assembly of the British Association, which opens at Belfast next week, arrangements are being rapidly completed. The first general meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 19th, when Professor Williamson will resign the chair, and Professor Tyndall, president elect, will assume the presidency and deliver the opening address. On Thursday evening, 20th, there will be a soirée; on Friday evening, 21st, a lecture by Professor Huxley; on Monday evening, 24th, a discourse will be delivered by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; on Tuesday evening, 25th, a soirée; and on Wednesday, 26th, the concluding general meeting will be held at 2.30 p.m. The various sections will assemble for business on Thursday, 20th; Friday, 21st; Monday, 24th; and Tuesday, 25th. At eleven o'clock on Saturday, the 22nd, and Thursday, 27th, there will be a series of excursions to places of interest.

Monday witnessed another of the spasmodic attempts that have been made at intervals during the last twenty or thirty years to revive the ancient custom at Dunmow of presenting a fitch of bacon to the married couple who were prepared to come forward and swear before a court constituted for the purpose that for at least a year and a day they had lived together without either "offending" the other in thought, word, or deed. The present celebration was carried out by the local lodge of the Order of Foresters. The custom is generally held to have been first instituted about 650 years ago, in the reign of Henry III., by Sir Robert Fitzwalter, lord of the manor of Dunmow. Mr. Casson, a former successful claimant, acted as judge, and the examination of the couple was conducted by Mr. J. W. Savill. The fitch was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Clegg. Mr. Clegg is a clerk in the office of a wine company in London, and resides at 17, St. Lawrence-road, Brixton.

CHESS.

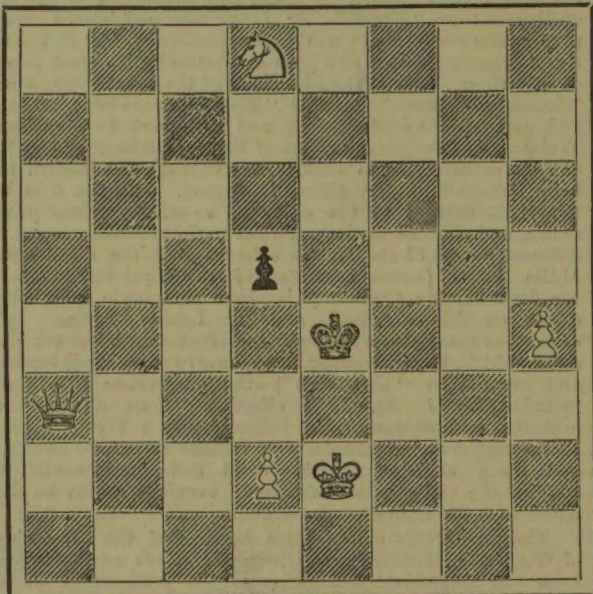
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W H G, A Chapman, and N. Fedden.—The error was pointed out in our impression of August 1.
L L, G H V, G, Thomson.—Problem No. 1883 cannot be solved by 1. Q to Q Kt 2nd.
O J L.—The problems shall be examined and reported upon. You have omitted to inclose the solution referred to in your note.
J A E (Toronto).—Accept our best thanks for your courteous attention. The promised games will be very acceptable.
J H B.—In the position described Black cannot take the Pawn on e3.
J G C.—The amended version of the problem shall be examined, but at the first glance we do not see what is to prevent White from playing 1. R to Q 2nd.
L J N D.—The Problems were sent in upwards of a year ago, but owing to the number of competitors the examiners' award has been unavoidably delayed.
J O H T.—Such elegant little games are always welcome.
I W A C, T D (Canterbury), and W W L E R.—The solutions sent are imperfect.
P R.—In future, be so kind as to describe your problems on diagrams.
R V (Leipzig).—1. We cannot say. 2. Apply to the hon. sec. of the St. George's Chess Club, 20, King-street, St. James's.
L L D.—We have not seen the work referred to.
A B O I N E R.—Mr. Long's "Key to the Chess Openings" will probably serve your purpose.
P R O B L E M 1889.—Correct solutions received from J. Sowden, Kalaf, Rue Fonany, R. A. P., and Emile F. Strange to say, upwards of forty correspondents have attempted to solve this fine enigma by 1. Q to K B 4th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1590.
WHITE. 1. Kt to K 4th. 2. B to Q Kt 3rd. 3. R to K B 8th. 4. R mates. BLACK. P takes Kt. B takes B. R to Q 8th. K to R 5th. The other variations are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1591.
By Dr. E. ORSINI, of Leghorn.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE CHICAGO CHESS CONGRESS.

The following table shows the number of games won and lost by each player in the Grand Tournament recently held at Chicago.

	Hosmer	Elder	Judd	Perrin	Congdon	Book	Mackenzie	Kennicott	Total won.
Hosmer	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	2	10
Elder	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	3½
Judd	1	..	..	2	2	1½	..	..	7
Perrin	0	1	0	..	1	0	0	..	2
Congdon	0	0	0	1	..	½	0	..	1½
Book	0	1½	½	2	1½	..	0	..	6½
Mackenzie	1	..	1½	2	2	..	..	2	10½
Kennicott	0	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..
Total lost	2	2½	3	10	10½	0½	1½	4	

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Hosmer made an extremely good fight against our countryman, Mr. Mackenzie, the latter winning the first prize by "half a game" only. Messrs. Kennicott and Elder having retired from the contest before playing two thirds of the requisite number of games, their respective scores were cancelled, according to the regulations of the Congress.

We append the Second Game between Mr. PERRIN and Colonel CONGDON, for which we are indebted to the New York *Turf, Field, and Farm*.—(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Col. C.)
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th P to K 3rd
3. P to K 3rd
Many players prefer bringing out the Queen's Bishop to K B 4th before advancing the King's Pawn. Mr. Harwitz was one of the first to call attention to this line of play.
3. Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd B to K 2nd
He ought rather to have played P to Q B 4th.
5. B to Q 3rd Castles
6. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
7. Castles B to Q Kt 2nd
8. P takes P Kt takes P
Played, doubtless, with the object of keeping the diagonal open for the action of his Queen's Bishop; but P takes P would unquestionably have been a stronger move.
9. P to K 4th Kt to Q Kt 5th
Surely P takes Q P would have been in every way preferable to this useless advance.
10. B to Q Kt sq P to Q B 4th
11. P to Q R 3rd K Kt to Q R 3rd
12. P to Q 5th
WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Col. C.)
Well played! Effectually paralyzing the action of Black's forces on the Queen's flank.
12. P takes P
13. P takes P Kt to Q B 2nd
We should have greatly preferred bringing out the other Knight to Q 2nd.
14. Q to Q 3rd P to K Kt 3rd
15. R to Q sq B to K B 3rd
16. B to Q R 2nd Kt to K sq
17. B to K R 6th Kt to K Kt 2nd
Black has lost valuable time by the eccentric manoeuvres of this wandering Knight.
18. Q R to Kt sq Kt to Q R 3rd
19. Kt to K 4th R to Q B sq
20. P to K Kt 4th
White plays the terminating moves very cleverly.
20. R to K sq
He has apparently no better resource at command.
21. P to K Kt 5th B to K 4th
22. Kt takes B R takes Kt
23. Q to Q B 3rd Q to K 2nd
24. P to Q 6th
and Black resigned.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The subjoined amusing little Skirmish was played, some time ago, at the Norwich Chess Club, between Mr. J. O. HOWARD TAYLOR and another Amateur. (Queen's Gambit accepted.)

WHITE (Mr. H. T.) BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th P takes P
3. P to K 3rd P to K 3rd
The correct reply is P to K 4th, preventing White from establishing his Pawns in the centre.
4. B takes P B to Q 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q B 3rd
A weak move, which affords the first player just the time he requires to concentrate his attack.
7. P to K 4th B to K 2nd
8. P to K 5th Kt to Q 4th
WHITE (Mr. H. T.) BLACK (Mr. C.)
9. Kt to K 4th P to K B 3rd
10. Castles Kt to Q 2nd
11. Kt to K R 4th Castles
12. Q to K R 5th P takes K P
Black is evidently unconscious of the impending catastrophe.
13. B to Q 3rd
Cleverly conceived, and leading to a finish worthy of the author of "Chess Brilliante."
13. P takes Q P
14. Q takes R P (ch) K takes Q
15. Kt to B 6th K to R sq
(double ch)
16. Kt to Kt 6th Mate

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNTRIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The grand tournament of the Countries' Chess Association, open to provincial players only, was brought to a conclusion on Friday, Aug. 7, the first prize falling to Mr. A. Burn, jun., of Liverpool, who, it will be remembered, ran second, two years ago, to Mr. Wisker for the challenge cup of the British Chess Association. The

Rev. H. Archdale won the second prize, and the Rev. W. Wayte and the Rev. C. E. Ranken tied for the third prize. The handicap tournament, open to all comers, was also won by Mr. Burn, the Rev. W. Wayte taking the second prize, and Mr. J. de Soyres the third. Mr. Burt, of Southsea, won the first prize in the second-class tournament.

NEW WORKS ON CHESS.—Chess literature is apparently looking up. A new treatise on the game by Mr. Gossip is announced; and Mr. Wisker, it is said, has been engaged for some time past on a similar task. We also hear that Mr. Rosenthal has on hand a new work on the openings, which will shortly be published in Paris. Messrs. Pierce are preparing a second and enlarged edition of their collection of chess problems.

CHESS CONGRESS AT MONTREAL.—The third meeting of the Canadian Chess Association was formally inaugurated on Tuesday, July 7, at Montreal, the High School having been courteously placed at the disposal of the committee. There were ten entries for the principal tournament—viz., Professor Howe, Professor Hicks, and Mr. von Bokum, of Montreal; Dr. Hurlburt, the Rev. T. D. Phillips, and Mr. de Boucherville, of Ottawa; Dr. Coleman, Mr. G. E. Jackson, of Seaford; Mr. J. White, of Stanstead; and Mr. J. Henderson, of St. Liboire. It was decided that each player should contest one game with each of the others, with a time limit of fifteen moves an hour. This decision turned out to be unfortunate, as, in consequence of the length to which some of the games were prolonged, several of the competitors were compelled to leave before the conclusion of the tournament, and thus had to forfeit their unplayed games. According to the latest advices, Dr. Hurlburt and Professor Hicks were at the head of the poll with a total of six games each; Mr. Jackson coming next with five, including two scored by forfeiture. We trust to be able to publish some of the best of the games in an early Number.

BRITISH LIGHTHOUSE CHART.

The British Lighthouse Chart for 1874, published by the Admiralty chart agent, shows a series of discs marking the position of the lighthouses, the colour and kind of light which they exhibit, and the distance at which they are visible. The chart is accompanied by a "key" in the form of a small book, containing a list of the lighthouses in their order and the particulars of them severally; but it is really hardly necessary to refer to the key, so skilfully are the details shown by the arrangement on the map itself of the colours and marks on each of the discs.

The fixed lights, whether white or red, are at once distinguished by the uniform colour of the whole disc; and when the light is revolving the surface of the disc is marked out into a sort of star shape, the points of the star being placed close together or far apart in proportion as the light revolves quick or more slowly. Intermittent lights are depicted in the form of distinct sectors of white and black alternately, and have a striking and bizarre appearance. The size of each of the circles is proportioned exactly to the distance at which the light can be seen, and the largest circles are those round the Barra Head, Hebrides, a white intermittent light, which can be seen on a clear night for thirty-two miles in each direction, and round Cape Wrath light, on the extreme north coast of Scotland, where there is a red and white alternate revolving light visible for thirty miles. There are only three green lights marked—one in Kent, one in Essex, and a third off the Lincolnshire coast. All the rest are either red or white, or a combination of the two.

The whole number of lighthouses in England and Scotland is 178; in Ireland, 58; and in the Channel Islands, 6. This list does not, however, include any of the pier or harbour lights.

THE CROSS FROM ABYSSINIA.

The Grand Cross of the Abyssinian Order of Solomon's Seal and the Holy Cross has been sent by King John of Ethiopia to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Our illustration shows the form of the cross, which is of pure gold from Senaar. It was made expressly for the Prince by order of King John, who will perhaps be better remembered as our former ally, Prince Kassai, of Tigré. He met General Sir Robert Napier on his return from Magdala, and they exchanged diplomatic



CROSS OF THE ABYSSINIAN ORDER OF SOLOMON'S SEAL.

compliments. The entire ornament here represented is composed of the double triangle or device of Solomon's seal, inscribed with the name and titles of King John, and of the Ooptic cross, in filigree, adorned with a fine emerald and four rubies. It is thus emblematic of the traditional Jewish origin of the Ethiopian empire, and of its subsequent conversion to Christianity. The whole is surmounted by the ancient imperial crown of Ethiopia, such as it is represented in the portraits of the Kings of the old Ethiopian Empire, in the ancient church at Gondar. This cross has been brought to England by Baron de Cosson, a gentleman of French family, but an Englishman by birth, who spent last year shooting in Abyssinia, and passed several weeks with King John, in his camp at Ambatchara, near Lake Tsana.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.